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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

DEAD FLIES.

"DEAD flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour." Voluntaryism, unhappily, is tainted with dead flies, and the reputation of it has become offensive in the nostrils of our statesmen. Men in whose hearts the life of Dissent has expired, leaving behind it the cold and putrefying remains of a nominal profession—ministers of the gospel whose public conduct strangles without remorse the power of their pulpit instructions—gentlemen occupying positions of prominence, who seem to imagine that God may be most efficiently served by spicing their zeal with a little pious Jesuitry—platform agitators, who refuse, as shockingly political, all manly assertion of nonconforming truths, but who appear to think that their union with churchmen sanctifies every degree of impotent violence—verily, that cause must be intrinsically lovely indeed, which is not utterly spoiled, degraded, rendered worthless, by such flagrant inconsistencies as these. Some gust has blown out the flame of those persons' earlier convictions—and the little fire which still burns in the snuff of what they were, sends up wreaths of suffocating smoke.

Mr Blackburn, minister of Claremont chapel, editor of the *Congregational Magazine*, and one of the secretaries of the Congregational Union, is doing his best to illustrate the proverb with which we have opened our present train of remark. His denunciation of the Anti-state-church Conference held last year was a striking exemplification of that mistaken, if not unworthy, policy, pretty generally pursued by the leading Dissenters, both metropolitan and provincial, which contributed, far more powerfully than they suspect, to the origination of this very Maynooth Endowment bill, which has thrown them all into a high fever of alarm and indignation. The part which he has played in his new compact with state-churchism, and which prompted him, unless we are altogether misinformed, to draw up, for the adoption of the Central Anti-Maynooth Committee, that memorial to the Queen which so gratefully calls to mind the oath taken by her Majesty at her coronation, to uphold and defend Protestantism *as by law established*, has done more than any other cause to increase Sir Robert Peel's parliamentary majority. He is now one of a deputation to Ireland, active in a Conference composed principally of clergymen of the Anglican establishment of that isle, and consenting to a suppression of truth which a highly-connected and amiable minister of the state church, because he could not consent to suppress, declined taking part in this mission across the channel, and, according to the report in the *Times*, denying "that the sentiments put forward at the Crosby hall meeting were indicative of the feelings of the Dissenting community at large, but expressed the views of only a small section of their body who entertained ultra opinions."

Now, really, Mr Blackburn must excuse us if we request him, when next he crosses the water on such an errand, to inform his clerical audience what portion of his Dissenting brethren delegated him to represent their views, and to what extent the circulation and influence of the periodical which he conducts indicates the sympathy of the

Nonconforming world with his opinions. We must take leave to inform him, as Sir Francis Burdett once did the ex-member for Leeds, that he "does not hold all the Dissenters buttoned up beneath his waistcoat." "We, the people of England," was about as modest an assumption on the part of the three journeymen tailors of Tooley street, as are both the negation and the affirmation attributed to Mr Blackburn. His asseveration is to be taken, of course, as a true exponent of Dissenting opinion, in preference to—what? the solemnly-recorded resolutions, unanimously passed, of a Conference consisting of upwards of seven hundred ministers and delegates, brought together from all parts of the empire, at a fortnight's notice, in response to invitations issued by a Committee composed of men of almost every shade of opinion amongst evangelical Nonconformists, and addressed indiscriminately to every minister and congregation whose whereabouts could be discovered. If, after such pains were taken to ascertain, to collect, and to fix the sentiments of the Dissenting community, "the views of only a small section" were, after all, expressed, by what supernatural penetration has Mr Blackburn contrived to measure and estimate the extent of that vaster portion which remained silent, and, if he may be credited, utterly opposed?

Suppose, now, some leading member of the Anti-state-church Association, after crossing the Tweed on behalf of the "ultra" movement, were to deal with Mr Blackburn, and those who sympathise with him, after the same summary fashion as he has thought becoming in his visit to Ireland. Suppose some gentleman of our own school, for example, should, without producing a title of evidence in support of his allegations, and adapting his tone of speech to the supposed exigencies of the occasion, assure the Scottish voluntaries, that such men as Mr Blackburn presented no clue whatever to the real opinions of the Dissenters—that they had, indeed, established a reputation, in by-gone days, by their active efforts for the diffusion of voluntaryism, but that such reputation they had long since lost—that they were at present smarting under a sense of all but universal desertion—that they represented but a small and daily decreasing section of conservative Dissenters—that in no assembly popularly constituted could they command for themselves a patient hearing—that, much as they vaunted their own influence, they durst not summon a conference of Protestant Dissenters to give formal expression to their views—that their cherished periodicals were pining to death—that all traces of their former power were being obliterated—and that nothing but respect for what they once were, and pity for their fallen condition, had restrained the body of Dissenters from publicly exhibiting the estimation in which they were compelled to hold them—suppose, we say, any such language as this had been employed in reference to these parties, what an outcry should we have heard against the ignorance, the assumption, and the uncharitableness, of "Young Dissent!" And yet the course pursued would not have differed a shade from that resorted to by Mr Blackburn at Dublin, and the assertions, we ween, would have come quite as near the mark of truth as was his.

We regret being thus obliged to expose individuals to general derision. The blame, however, is their own. They are doing irreparable mischief. They are misrepresenting a large and powerful body. They are bringing upon Dissent a contempt which it by no means deserves. What may be their motives, it is not for us to conjecture. It is difficult to say what elements of selfishness and folly may not, in our present imperfect state, contribute somewhat to the formation of conscientious convictions; but we do know that their conduct is at variance with all the conceptions we have ever formed of manly Christianity. There are thousands still connected with the state church who deplore these inconsistencies of prominent Nonconformists, as the most serious obstacle in the way of that ecclesiastical change which, in silence and in secret, they sigh for as most desirable. In this, as in other instances, the unfaithfulness of nominal friends is more extensively prejudicial than the malignity of open foes. Too long has it been treated with forbearance—but, inasmuch as it proceeds recklessly from bad to worse, we hope the time has at length arrived when respect for sacred principles will overbalance all veneration for persons, and when the Dissenting press generally

will bear in mind that there are limits beyond which charity can no more conceal faults, but must rebuke them with a sternness wholly alien to its habits.

DR CAMPBELL AND THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

(From a Correspondent.)

The *Christian Witness* of the present month contains the following sentence:—

"But for other agents and other instruments (than the Bible Society), the bible had at this hour been as dear as when the Rev. Dr Thomson transmitted to the author of *Jethro* the outline of his glorious scheme, and when that author commenced his assault on the King's printer, the universities, and the said committee, which lasted through eight months, and issued in the downfall of the monopoly!"

The editor of the *Christian Witness* is, by distinct appointment, Dr Campbell, and "the author of *Jethro*" is the same Dr Campbell.

The paragraph quoted amounts, therefore—as it goes to the practical understanding of its readers—to the three following allegations:—

1. That the main reduction in the price of bibles has been effected since the publication of Dr Campbell's letters.
2. That the Queen's printer's monopoly has been destroyed.
3. That these two results are chiefly attributable to the letters of "the Author of *Jethro*,"—that is, of Dr Campbell himself.

The facts are these:—

Feb. 10th, 1831.—A petition was presented to parliament, alleging the evils of the King's printer's patent, and praying for its abolition. Dr Campbell had no part in this.

February 17th, 1831.—A committee was accordingly appointed on the motion of Mr Hume, to investigate the subject.

August 8th, 1832.—After hearing voluminous evidence, collected at great expense, and with enormous labour, by the parties who were moving on the question, the Committee reported to the House of Commons. In this Dr Campbell took no part.

1833, 1834, 1835, 1836.—During these years constant appeals were made to the public mind, and continual agitation was employed to shake the monopoly of bible printing. This was far from unavailing: the government indicated the magnitude of the abuse by compelling the monopolist to reduce the price of acts of parliament exactly one-half; and the King's printer was already staying off his danger by continual, though gradual, concessions in the price of bibles. In all this Dr Campbell took no part.

April 17th, 1837.—As the Scotch patent was near its expiration, it was resolved to oppose its renewal, partly that the Bible might be emancipated from such thralldom in Scotland, and partly that the outworks of the English patent might thus be demolished. A second committee of the House of Commons was accordingly obtained, and met on this day to inquire into the expediency of renewing the Scotch patent. In this, too, Dr Campbell had no hand.

July 12th, 1837.—The committee reported to the House, after hearing a mass of evidence which had been adduced by the same parties as on the previous occasion, but of whom Dr Campbell was not one.

1837, 1838.—During these years an almost unceasing negotiation was carried on with individuals, public bodies, members of parliament, and government officers, in order to accomplish the abolition of the Scottish monopoly, and, when this was at length resolved on, to settle the future Bible printing on a satisfactory basis—to combat the efforts of the Scottish church and universities combined to secure it for themselves, and to counterwork a multitude of political partisans struggling for a share in the spoils. In all this Dr Campbell had no share.

July 17th, 1839.—The Scottish patent expired, the new board of superintendence was erected by royal warrant, and the printing was thrown open in Scotland.

Immediately a host of publishers gave notice of forthcoming editions of the Bible, the defunct patentee advertised his editions at great reductions in order to keep competitors out of the market, the English patentee opened an agency in Edinburgh for the sale of his own Bibles, which he could now import thither, and Dr Thomson, in conjunction with the parties who had agitated the subject throughout, organised a society for supplying Bibles at the mere cost of production.

In October, 1840, Dr Thomson came to England to announce his proposals.

During the past twelve months great results had

been in course of development, the Scottish government board had reported to the Queen the operation of the new system, and pointed out a great reduction in price already secured, and still greater in prospect, as among the most prominent results.

The prices of the English patentee and the Bible Society were in course of continual reduction, and had arrived at rates which, in 1832, they denounced as absurd or insane. The patentee was unable to maintain a higher rate in England than that at which he was driven to compete with the late patentee, and the free traders in Scotland. The English Bible Society had been driven to publish a sixpenny Testament, to meet the cheap editions elsewhere. Dr Lee, in the Commission of General Assembly, so early as August, 1839, showed that a reduction of forty per cent. had already taken place from the importation of English authorised editions, and the knowledge of Dr Thomson's plans and intentions had prepared both sellers and buyers for reductions far beyond what had hitherto been accomplished.

Of all the labour, the cost, the disappointments, the reproaches, the virulence of interested opponents, and, worse than all, the cool neglect of uninterested friends, through which these results had been wrought out, Dr Campbell knew nothing whatever—had borne no fraction of a share; neither the ardour of the contest, nor the importance of the objects, had hitherto induced "the Author of Jethro" to open his mouth, nor employ his pen, nor expend a moment's labour on the subject. He was accidentally at Manchester when Dr Thomson and his friends came thither to state the progress they had made, and to set their plans in operation.

Dr Campbell was induced to take part in a public meeting held on that occasion, and this led to other similar meetings, and to the publication of his series of letters in the *Patriot*.

While the great subject of bible circulation was a perilous one—while to agitate it was looked on as factious—while an uphill fight had to be maintained, Dr Campbell was silent, not a blow of his was dealt at the giant abuse. But when the agitation had already borne abundant fruit, and success afforded motive, Dr Campbell came to give the dying foe "another wound in the thigh," and to carry him off the field as the trophy of his own prowess. This is not the place to detail a series of tables; but if an accurate list were presented to the public, it would be shown that the first essential reductions took place, when the Scotch patent was abolished, and that each successive reduction, from that period to this, has been made by the English monopolists and the Bible Society, exactly when the Scotch free society, and the free traders there, have published new and cheaper editions. Dr Campbell helped on one occasion; but his help was just the cheering of a passenger, who is carried in a carriage he has neither built nor purchased, over a new line of railroad he neither devised nor constructed.

It would be unjust to dismiss Dr Campbell without noticing his marvelous assertion, that the *downfall of the monopoly* has been effected.

If the Scottish monopoly be referred to, the reply is, that it expired above a year before Dr C. wrote; if the English monopoly be intended, nobody knows better than Dr Campbell, that it is still in unimpaired existence, having himself become its voluntary apologist. Since he denounced the monopoly as "a hideous object under every aspect, with the lust of lucre burning in its heart," as "the perfection of the abomination that maketh desolate," he has pronounced, as his deliberate judgment, that the monopolist would do better for the public than free-traders—that the monopoly, instead of a curse, was likely to become a blessing—and called on all who are interested in the extension of the Bible, to cry long life, and good health, to the imperial monopolist.

THE ANTI-MAYNOOTH AGITATION.

MEETING OF THE DISSENTING DEPUTIES OF THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.

A special meeting of the Deputies of Protestant Dissenters was held at the King's Head, in the Poultry, on Wednesday, to take into consideration the Maynooth bill, and Charitable Trusts bill; and on other matters. The meeting was numerously and respectfully attended.

JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. He stated that the reason why the present meeting had been called was, that it was considered desirable to obtain the cordial concurrence of all Dissenters to a memorial to the Queen, which was prepared at their last meeting, expressive of their strong objection to the proposed endowment of Maynooth college. This opposition was founded upon the belief that all state endowments of any form of Christianity were fatal to its purity; that they enfeebled the influence of truth, and were productive of heart-rendings and discontent on the part of those who dissented from state endowments of any description.

The SECRETARY then read the memorial, which set forth the number of petitions presented against the proposed grant to Maynooth, and the small number in its favour. The prayer of the great bulk of these petitions was, that her Majesty should dissolve the present parliament in the event of the bill obtaining the sanction of a majority in the House of Peers. The memorial was similar to that adopted by the Dissenting Conference.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the memorial which had been just read had been circulated among the great body of the Dissenters; nevertheless the Deputies had, by their committee, considered it prudent to submit the memorial to a general meeting before its presentation.

The Secretary then read a letter which had been

prepared on the subject of the Charitable Trusts bill, in which the objections entertained by the committee to that measure are fully and clearly set forth. The letter stated that the committee are entirely in favour of the principle and general objects of the proposed measure. They believed that some modification of the courts of equity was imperatively demanded, in order to remedy the abuses which had been allowed to creep into the administration of charitable funds, and would welcome with gratitude any measure for that purpose which might be constructed on sound and constitutional principles, and limited to objects which were fairly within the scope of legislative interference. But they were of opinion that the measure now proposed was ill-contrived, arbitrary, and unconstitutional, and contained provisions of a most unprecedented and dangerous character, which, if not expunged altogether from the bill, would create evils of a more extensive and fatal character than those which it proposed to remedy. The following are the principal grounds of objection to the measure:—

1. Because, in the constitution of the proposed board of commissioners, to be appointed by the crown, no provision is made that any portion of the board shall consist of persons dissenting from the church of England; thus departing from the sound precedent established by the Charitable Bequests act, by which it is provided, that Roman Catholic and Protestant Dissenters shall be represented in the board of commissioners established under that act.

2. Because, by the provisions of the bill, as it now stands, Dissenting chapels, and schools appendant thereto, being legally included under the technical term of "charity," are to be subjected to the arbitrary and responsible control and management with which the bill proposes to invest the "Commissioners of Charities."

3. Because the obvious injustice of the foregoing provision is greatly aggravated by the fact, that the universities and public schools, and some other charities, are, by the forty-sixth section, specially exempted from the operation of the bill.

4. Because, while the seventh section gives to the commissioners the power of citing before them trustees, and other persons accused of neglect or breach of trust, and to examine them on oath, it makes no provision that such judicial investigation shall take place in public—a principle wholly foreign to the practice of our courts of judicature, since the abolition of the court of Star chamber.

5. Because the bill makes no provision for enabling parties accused of neglect, or breach of trust, or the parties interested in the charity, to defend themselves or their interest, by the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, but refers everything to the arbitrary decision of the commissioners, acting upon such evidence as they may deem requisite.

6. Because the power proposed to be vested in the commissioners, to decide summarily upon all matters brought before them, and to make orders upon trustees for the payment of money in their hands, with interest, and for the future administration of the estate and funds of charities, to establish schemes for the application of charitable funds, and to make any order respecting the property and objects of such charities as to them shall seem fit, are of too extensive a character to be entrusted to a court so constructed, without extreme peril, and the overthrow of every established principle recognised in our judicial administration.

7. Because the power proposed to be vested in the commissioners, of making any order respecting the objects of charities which to them shall seem fit, is altogether unconstitutional and intolerable, being even greater than that exercised by the Lord High Chancellor, who is bound, in his decisions, to have regard to the doctrine of *cy-pres*, and to execute, as nearly as possible, the original intentions of the founders.

8. Because, while giving to the commissioners absolute jurisdiction over property to an enormous amount, and in matters involving the reputation and honour of individuals who may be cited before them, the bill gives no appeal from their decisions, but, on the contrary, declares that every such order made by the commissioners shall be final and conclusive, and not liable to any review, unless the commissioners themselves shall think fit to rehear the same—a power which cannot, with safety, be entrusted to any irresponsible tribunal.

9. Because the commissioners, proceeding on the unconstitutional process before objected to, are empowered to remove the trustees who, in their opinion, have been guilty of neglect or breach of trust, and to appoint others in their place—thus violating the established principle of British jurisprudence, that accused persons shall be confronted with their accusers in open court, and shall have full license to defend themselves by their counsel and by the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

"We view this bill," they say, in conclusion, "as a direct attack on the fundamental principles of our constitution, namely, the independence of our churches of all state patronage and control; and we are determined to resist to the utmost so glaring an outrage upon our religious liberty."

MR COOK EVANS moved the following resolution:—

"That the petition to the House of Lords against the Charitable Trusts bill be adopted and signed by the deputation, and be referred to the committee for presentation."

After some remarks on the character of the measure, he said, "he held that a secret court for judicial inquiry was contrary to the recognised principle of our courts of judicature, and was grossly unjust. The Lord Chancellor has said, it seems, that the bill was never intended to sanction such a principle as this. He did not, however, regret that such atrocious principles as those noticed were introduced—they would have the effect of calling attention to those which are not quite so glaring. The bill is referred to a committee up-stairs, which he thought was something like putting it on the shelf for the present. The bill directly attacks a fundamental principle of our churches, namely, their independence of state patronage and state control. This, however, would no longer be the case if the trustees of our chapels are to be compelled, when required, to give an account of the distribution of their funds to the Charity Commissioners."

MR MARSHALL briefly seconded the resolution.

Some discussion took place as to the best mode of proceeding against the bill. Mr Offor and Mr Wilks thought they should pray for an alteration in the details of the bill rather than for its entire rejection. The chairman, Mr Josiah Conder, and Mr Hankey thought it would be better to seek its entire rejection. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN here begged leave to call the attention of the Deputies to the Ecclesiastical Courts Consolidation bill. He said it was a measure which accidentally interfered with their interests, and, therefore, required consideration. The provisions it contained of requiring advocates and proctors to be members of the church of England, in order to practise in the new courts in Doctors' Commons, was particularly oppressive. The clause, also, removing from the Ecclesiastical Court all church rate jurisdiction, and giving it to the quarter sessions, demanded the greatest attention and circumspection. No particular measure could then be submitted, however, as the committee had not yet read the bill.

MR JOHN WILKS proposed the third resolution:—

"That the bill submitted by the committee to this meeting, entitled 'Ecclesiastical Courts Consolidation bill,' and which includes several important clauses as to church rates, be referred to the committee, and that they be instructed to take such measures respecting it as, on consideration, they shall deem expedient."

He stated that this bill would make a very important alteration in the law in reference to church rates. By it, power will be given to magistrates to alter and amend a rate, and even to require the churchwardens to levy one. While it would take away the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts in such matters, it proposes to give that power to the magistrates, from whom the Dissenters could expect but little favour. No opportunity would be afforded for referring to the principle of a rate.

MR OFFOR seconded the motion.

MR AFSLEY PELLATT said, nine out of ten of the magistrates belonged to the tory faction, and from them there was to be no appeal. This he regarded as exceedingly objectionable, not to be allowed to go to the highest court of appeal.

The resolution was then put, and carried.

MR CONDER then adverted to the bill of Sir James Graham, for the establishment of three academical colleges in Ireland.

After some conversation, the further consideration of the matter was postponed, and the meeting separated.

ANTI-MAYNOOTH CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

A grand central conference of Protestants of all religious denominations, deputed from various parts of England and Ireland, was held in the Rotunda, on Wednesday, to petition against the Maynooth College bill. Mr S. Maxwell presided; Sir Culling Eardley Smith was among the deputies; and about two hundred clergymen and ministers were present. The meeting was addressed by various deputies from all parts of the country, who gave details of the feelings of opposition with which the Maynooth bill was regarded in their several localities. The chairman said:—

There was not then present a truer or more sincere lover of the church establishment than he was; but, at the same time, he felt rejoiced at the appearance amongst them of an extensive deputation from England of members of various Dissenting congregations [hear, hear]. He trusted that union of sentiment might mark the proceedings of the day, and that, whatever differences might exist among them regarding minor things, there might be but one common feeling amongst them on this occasion; that, when they were met to maintain the supremacy of God's word, the Bible was the grand point round which they should rally [loud applause]. Sir C. E. Smith made the following observations in reference to the Conference at Crosby hall:—

He denied that the recent meeting at Crosby hall represented the feelings of the Dissenters of England [hear, hear]. When that meeting was summoned, he consulted those persons in London who were most cognisant of the state of Dissenting feeling in England on the Maynooth question, and their answer was, that they had determined not to take any part in the proceedings at Crosby hall. The persons whom he consulted were the leading Dissenting ministers of London, and members of the London Missionary Society, and he might, consequently, assert that the great body of English Dissenters could not be held responsible, or supposed to acquiesce in the sentiments put forward at the meeting he had referred to. He represented the feelings of the great majority of the English Dissenters as being intensely adverse to the proposed measure for the endowment of Maynooth, utterly discontented with the conduct of Sir R. Peel, and disgusted with the subserviency of the present parliament [hear].

He likewise read an opinion given by Mr Napier, to the effect that their meeting had been legally convened, and concluded with an earnest exhortation to evangelical Christians of all denominations to unite in the present movement, and to show that they were not merely reforming Christians, but protesting Christians, against that system the centre of which was on the shores of the Tiber, and which was the greatest enemy of the Lord Jesus Christ [loud applause]. Mr Blackburn, Independent minister, of London, reiterated the same views:—

He assured the assembly that, in the event of a dissolution of parliament, the whigs and Dissenters of London would give their votes only to candidates who would pledge themselves to vote for the repeal of the measures authorising the grant to Maynooth. They would vote rather for a conservative than for a pro-Maynooth candidate [hear, hear]. He denied that the sentiments put forward at the Crosby hall meeting were indicative of the feelings of the Dissenting community at large; on the contrary, they expressed the views of only a small section of their body who entertained ultra opinions [hear, hear].

A petition to parliament against the proposed bill

was adopted, and also an address to her Majesty, requesting her to withhold her royal assent to it, until, by a dissolution of parliament, there should be afforded to her loyal subjects an opportunity of pronouncing a deliberate judgment on a measure involving so momentous a change in the principles of the British constitution. On Thursday, a "great Protestant anti-Maynooth meeting" was held at the Rotunda—the Hon. P. S. Maxwell in the chair—"to petition the House of Lords against the Maynooth bill, and to address the Queen to dissolve parliament." The attendance was very numerous.

A correspondent of the *Patriot* furnishes some particulars of this Conference, which tend to throw additional light upon its real character:—

I venture to say, that a more scandalous departure from principle was never exhibited to the world, than that which has been displayed by Mr Blackburn during his present visit to Ireland. O'Connell could not have acted, and has not acted, in a more disgraceful manner. From the moment Mr Blackburn landed in Ireland, until the moment of his departure, he was, by his own choice, in the hands of high churchmen and Tories; and the effects of the atmosphere he had been breathing, appeared in his speech on Thursday evening, when he distinctly and pathetically and penitentially apologised for the English Dissenters having aided the Roman Catholics in gaining emancipation in 1829. Mr Blackburn said, that, in rendering aid to the Catholics on that occasion, the Dissenters had been humbugged, and were now beginning to see their folly. Mr Blackburn has, of course, a right to entertain and express his own opinions as an individual; but, in the late meetings in Dublin, he distinctly, and in express terms, claimed to be regarded as the representative of the Independents of England. In the Conference, he said he thought that twenty years' connexion with the Independent body of England, as the editor of their accredited monthly magazine, and so many years as Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, entitled him to be regarded as representing the Independent body in England; and he would undertake to say, with his esteemed friend, Sir Culling E. Smith, who had preceded him, that the Crosby-hall meeting did not represent the feelings of the Independents of England.

This statement was, of course, received with thunders of applause. In fact, Mr Blackburn was hailed at all the meetings as a valuable convert, in a representative capacity, from English liberalism to Irish Orangeism. The character of all the meetings was that of the most rabid and outrageous Orangeism; and the whole proceeding from beginning to end was a systematic and scandalous violation of the principles on which the meetings were convened.

I attended merely as a spectator, and therefore felt no responsibility. There were present in the Conference only seven Independent ministers, seven Presbyterians, and a few Methodists. The rest were all Episcopalians. All the Dissenters who were present were shocked and disgusted, except one or two whom I saw busily engaged in doing the dirty work of the church party. A deacon of an Independent church in Dublin (Mr F. D. Hardy) had charge of a petition to the Queen, which prayed her Majesty "to uphold exclusively the Protestant religion as established among us."

James Gibson, Esq. (some time member of parliament for Belfast), himself an elder in a Presbyterian congregation, stated, in the presence of his own pastor, in the Conference on Wednesday, that the voluntary principle was rapidly gaining ground in Ulster. He avowed his own attachment to the voluntary principle, and said that the views which he had long entertained on that subject were now becoming universal in Ulster. The Independents, whom I have mentioned as doing the work of the Tory party, are not connected with the Congregational Union of Ireland.

Besides the above fact, there are one or two others worthy of notice. In opening the proceedings, the Chairman strongly denounced the letter to the Irish Roman Catholics from the English Dissenters, through Mr Burnet, and fully expected that the sentiments of that document would be repudiated by the Dissenting gentlemen on the platform. Sir C. E. Smith said that he was a Dissenter and a liberal; but he emphatically denied that the established church of Ireland confers any benefits on its own ministers or members, or that it inflicts any injustice on the Roman Catholics!! It is merely the homage of the nation to the God of truth. He was decidedly against further opening the Dublin university to them or Dissenters. He would give them sites for chapels, if they paid for them, and protect congregations against the tyranny of bishops. So far he would go in the way of justice to Ireland! Then came Dr Holloway, a London clergyman, who thanked God Crosby hall was shut out from among them. Mr Blackburn, of London, said that his visit had convinced him of the great missionary zeal and self-denial of the Irish established clergy; never again should any one disparage them in his presence. At the evening sitting, a Longford clergyman denounced the abolition of church cess, of the ten bishoprics, &c., and said that the Emancipation act must be repealed, unless its securities were held inviolate [enthusiastic cheers]. Mr Moriarty, of Kerry, described a very harassing persecution carried on by the priests there, and declared that an Irish papist never had been, and never could be, loyal to a Protestant government. The cheers with which this was received were perfectly deafening. With regard to the public meeting held in the evening, the same writer observes:—"From the constant reiteration of the Kentish fire, led on by three men conspicuously posted opposite the platform, and adorned with Orange scarves, it was quite clear that a large portion of the meeting was composed of the Rev. T. D. Gregg's operatives. He was the hero of the day; and, when he appeared on the platform, they fired away till the stamping of their feet enveloped the meeting in a cloud of dust. The deputation were received in the same manner. I believe they did not like it; Sir C. E. Smith, especially, seemed surprised and annoyed. Archdeacon Magee was glad he had the honour of entertaining the deputa-

tion. He had been steeped in high church principles and high church prejudices; but, owing to his intercourse with them, he had flung his high church principles and prejudices to the wind. Dr Urwick then rose, and, I am happy to say, guarded his principles and his consistency much better than others; and, in an honest and manly way, marked with his usual courtesy, intimated his dissent from much that had occurred, and pleaded for free thought, free speech, and free action—perfect toleration on each side—as the only basis of union. Mr T. D. Gregg's rising was the signal for a bout of Kentish fire, which threatened to have no end. Feeling that he was on his own ground, and among his own people, he defended these Protestant sounds; and, looking fiercely at Sir Culling and Mr Blackburn, told them that they would have shown more wisdom and better taste, if they had left his Protestant boys to show their approbation in their own way. He said, Sir Culling would have a state without a religion; which the latter denied: whereupon Mr Gregg turned to the meeting with a look of triumph, saying, 'We are nearer to one another than I thought.' (Uncontrollable Kentish fire.) He was for Christian union, on the ground of justification by faith, and would endow all who held it; but he lauded the church, and insisted that she had an immense advantage in her pure authority and apostolical succession; 'which (said he) is a great fact:' and so saying, he looked defiance on Dissent. At the same time, he was willing to abolish 'the foolish act of Uniformity,' and exchange pulpits with ministers of other churches."

We might quote more to the same effect, but the above will be sufficient to disgust our readers with the sickening display of rampant bigotry. The last proceeding, in connexion with this demonstration, was in character with all that went before. During the two days, a petition was lying for signature in the passages, and was signed by a great number of ministers and people of different denominations, including Dissenters—all under the impression that it was the same that had been read in the Conference. It was afterwards found that a *totally different petition* was substituted; which prayed the House of Lords to "maintain exclusively the true religion established among us."

PROTESTANT CONFEDERATION.—Under this title, the following paragraph appears in the Dublin correspondence of the *Times*; from which it will be seen that Christian union, in this instance, plainly enough means the maintenance of the Irish church:—"Although no one is weak enough to suppose that the proceedings of the great Protestant Confederation which met in this city yesterday, will have any effect in retarding the ministerial project for the endowment of Maynooth, there is no doubt that much good may hereafter be achieved by a compact union of the clergy of all religious denominations, the Roman Catholic excepted, banded together for the purpose of conserving what remains of the British constitution in church and state. It is understood that arrangements have been entered into for the establishment of inter-communication, once a year, at least, between the clergy of both countries, to adopt such measures as the exigencies of the times may require—exigencies already plainly foreshadowed in the 'hypothetical' declaration of a 'conservative' peer of England, in substance to the effect that, if the Roman Catholic church in Ireland was to be endowed, it should be out of the revenues of the established church."

Two crowded meetings have been held in Belfast, in opposition to the Maynooth grant, attended by Sir C. E. Smith and Mr Blackburn, as a deputation from London.

SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH.—An aggregate meeting of the Dissenters of Southwark and Lambeth was held at the Borough Road chapel, Southwark, on Wednesday evening, June 4, in further opposition to the Maynooth Endowment bill, and to adopt resolutions relative to the votes of the representatives of Southwark and Lambeth upon the measure during its progress through the House of Commons. The spacious chapel was crowded with a highly respectable assembly, who evidenced the most determined hostility to the bill, as well as manifested a strong determination to carry out their principles in reference to the choice of men who shall in future represent them in Parliament. John Brown, Esq., was called to the chair; and, after a few observations, called upon Mr James Mirams, minister, who moved the first resolution, which called upon the meeting to petition the House of Lords against the Maynooth bill, and memorialise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. Mr B. Lewis, minister, seconded the resolution. Mr John Burnet, Independent minister, then moved—

"That this meeting have noticed, with deep concern and regret, the support given to the passing of the Maynooth bill by the votes of both the representatives of the borough of Lambeth. They deem this support inconsistent with the views as to the necessary oppressiveness and injustice of state-paid religious establishments which both these gentlemen have frequently expressed, and with the principles on which they have hitherto enjoyed the confidence and support of the portion of their constituency now present. To prevent all future misunderstanding this meeting deem it incumbent on them to assure their honourable representatives that they are aggrieved by all legislative and compulsory exactions for purposes directly or indirectly ecclesiastical; and that their confidence and support will be given, in all future elections, to candidates who, holding opinions on civil and commercial matters in accordance with those of this meeting, will also promote, by their votes, an entire severance between political and ecclesiastical affairs. This meeting cannot consent to the appropriation of any part of the public revenues of the country to any religious purpose whatever."

In the course of an eloquent speech Mr Burnet alluded to the Lambeth members:—

What (he said) are we to do with the men now? I could not vote for them, and have told Mr Hawes so [cheers]. He ceases, therefore, to represent me. But will you let in the Tories? If the Whigs are throwing money away for vicious purposes, what are they better than the Tories? He objected strongly to all grants of public money for any religious purpose whatever. Religion is beyond the province of civil governments [loud cheers]. A man that does not understand this is not entitled to my vote. If a man takes a wrong step in such a matter, nothing can atone for it. He did not regard representatives as mere delegates; he would not thus degrade them. What he wanted was men of enlarged views and sound principles. The Maynooth gentlemen hold, that religion is within the province of the civil magistrate; hence they are seeking to make a tool of it for base purposes. He denied the right of any man to legislate in reference to religion. He knew of nothing but a question of such vital importance as this that could have separated him from Mr Hawes, for whom he had entertained great respect, and had cheerfully supported him by his vote. What, then, may be asked, will you do? You will not be able to vote at all. Are we compelled to exercise our franchise? But, what a strange House you will have—what will be its character? Never mind this; the people are being schooled, and from the legislature he would come to the people. It was the people who obtained everything good that was contained in the Reform bill. If an arbitrary government should possess, for a short time, the power, they will have to contend with a mass of mind in this country against which they will find themselves impotent. The Tory party is defunct, and so is the Whig. The providence of God, he doubted not, will create another party. In choosing representatives, do not vote for the best of the bad [loud cheers]. Let your rulers know that you have for ever abandoned this principle. Vote only for known good men and true; and, in the mean time, let us look out for men of sterling principles, who, understanding our views, are prepared to assert and defend them [Mr Burnet resumed his seat amidst loud applause].

Other speakers followed in a similar strain. Mr H. Richards, Independent minister, said, "The men who do not understand the difference between things civil and religious, are not fit to represent our interests in parliament" [cheers]; and Mr Mirams, "Can we not find men holding our opinions to represent us? Let every Dissenter, who is qualified, see to it that his name is placed on the register. He had no doubt but that the times will find the men that we require" [cheers]. Mr M'Leod and Mr S. Blackburn attempted to palliate and defend the conduct of the members for Lambeth, but their remarks elicited much disapprobation. The resolution was carried, amidst loud cheering, with only six dissentients. Mr James Lyon, minister, moved a resolution sympathising with the affliction of Mr B. Wood, one of the Southwark M.P.'s, and thanks to Mr Alderman Humphrey, the other member, for his services in the cause of religious equality. "Our one (he said) should be, to send men of the right stamp to parliament—men who are opposed to all endowments for religious purposes." Mr W. Frazer, minister, in seconding the resolution, observed, that "we are not to be frightened out of our wits by any cry, 'You'll let in the Tories.' Great principles are at stake, and they are swelling in the bosoms of the people of this country. The mistake committed by the Lambeth members is not a slight one; it is not a mere commercial matter, but the question is one that affects our religious liberties." He highly respected Mr Hawes, but he could not think of supporting him so long as he held such views as he does on ecclesiastical questions. Mr Wilson wished to make a practical remark before the resolution was put, merely to tell the Southwark electors that, should their worthy representative, Mr Wood, be unable to resume his parliamentary duties, they were prepared with a man of the right stamp to bring forward as a candidate [cheers]. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr S. Green, Baptist minister, moved, and Mr Daniel Pratt seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation, and briefly acknowledged.

MEETING AT EXETER HALL.—The "aggregate," or, as it is otherwise expressed, the "united meeting of Protestants," was held on Wednesday, according to announcement, in Exeter hall. The hall was not more than two-thirds full, which we attribute to the circumstance, that the Protestant Dissenters of the metropolis did not think proper to unite on this occasion with the Churchmen and Wesleyans. The platform itself was but scantily occupied, and not more than one or two known Dissenters were observed to be present. The chair was taken by the Earl of Winchelsea, the nobleman who once fought a duel with the Duke of Wellington. The resolutions were of the usual "no Popery" character, and the principal speakers were Lord Kenyon, Mr J. Cummins, Mr Plumptre, M.P., Dr Cumming, Mr Bevan, Mr Arthur, and Mr M'Ghee. The petition to the Queen was the same as that referred to in our last number. Its proposition created some slight opposition, illustrating the kind of treatment Dissenters receive who unite with the "no Popery" bigots of the establishment. The petition having been read,

Mr BEAN said, that, as a voluntary, he could not sign that memorial [hisses and cheers], because there were three words in that memorial that referred to the establishment of the Protestant religion, and he felt bound to protest against it. He would therefore move, that the words, "as by law established," be omitted.

Dr JENKYN seconded the motion. Mr THIELWALL said, that a word of explanation would settle the question. The words merely referred to a part of the gracious declaration made by her Majesty on ascending the throne, and calling her Majesty's attention to it [cheers]. It would compromise no one.

The CHAIRMAN spoke a few words to the same effect. Mr BEAN here attempted to speak, but was not

been in course of development, the Scottish government board had reported to the Queen the operation of the new system, and pointed out a great reduction in price already secured, and still greater in prospect, as among the most prominent results.

The prices of the English patentee and the Bible Society were in course of continual reduction, and had arrived at rates which, in 1832, they denounced as absurd or insane. The patentee was unable to maintain a higher rate in England than that at which he was driven to compete with the late patentee, and the free traders in Scotland. The English Bible Society had been driven to publish a sixpenny Testament, to meet the cheap editions elsewhere. Dr Lee, in the Commission of General Assembly, so early as August, 1839, showed that a reduction of forty per cent. had already taken place from the importation of English authorised editions, and the knowledge of Dr Thomson's plans and intentions had prepared both sellers and buyers for reductions far beyond what had hitherto been accomplished.

Of all the labour, the cost, the disappointments, the reproaches, the virulence of interested opponents, and, worse than all, the cool neglect of uninterested friends, through which these results had been wrought out, Dr Campbell knew nothing whatever—had borne no fraction of a share; neither the ardour of the contest, nor the importance of the objects, had hitherto induced "the Author of Jethro" to open his mouth, nor employ his pen, nor expend a moment's labour on the subject. He was accidentally at Manchester when Dr Thomson and his friends came thither to state the progress they had made, and to set their plans in operation.

Dr Campbell was induced to take part in a public meeting held on that occasion, and this led to other similar meetings, and to the publication of his series of letters in the *Patriot*.

While the great subject of bible circulation was a perilous one—while to agitate it was looked on as factious—while an uphill fight had to be maintained, Dr Campbell was silent, not a blow of his was dealt at the giant abuse. But when the agitation had already borne abundant fruit, and success afforded motive, Dr Campbell came to give the dying foe "another wound in the thigh," and to carry him off the field as the trophy of his own prowess. This is not the place to detail a series of tables; but if an accurate list were presented to the public, it would be shown that the first essential reductions took place, when the Scotch patent was abolished, and that each successive reduction, from that period to this, has been made by the English monopolists and the Bible Society, exactly when the Scotch free society, and the free traders there, have published new and cheaper editions. Dr Campbell helped on one occasion; but his help was just the cheering of a passenger, who is carried in a carriage he has neither built nor purchased, over a new line of railroad he neither devised nor constructed.

It would be unjust to dismiss Dr Campbell without noticing his marvelous assertion, that the downfall of the monopoly has been effected.

If the Scottish monopoly be referred to, the reply is, that it expired above a year before Dr C. wrote; if the English monopoly be intended, nobody knows better than Dr Campbell, that it is still in unimpaired existence, having himself become its voluntary apologist. Since he denounced the monopoly as "a hideous object under every aspect, with the lust of lucre burning in its heart," as "the perfection of the abomination that maketh desolate," he has pronounced, as his deliberate judgment, that the monopolist would do better for the public than free-traders—that the monopoly, instead of a curse, was likely to become a blessing—and called on all who are interested in the extension of the Bible, to cry long life, and good health, to the imperial monopoly.

THE ANTI-MAYNOOTH AGITATION.

MEETING OF THE DISSENTING DEPUTIES OF THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.

A special meeting of the Deputies of Protestant Dissenters was held at the King's Head, in the Poultry, on Wednesday, to take into consideration the Maynooth bill, and Charitable Trusts bill; and on other matters. The meeting was numerously and respectfully attended.

JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. He stated that the reason why the present meeting had been called was, that it was considered desirable to obtain the cordial concurrence of all Dissenters to a memorial to the Queen, which was prepared at their last meeting, expressive of their strong objection to the proposed endowment of Maynooth college. This opposition was founded upon the belief that all state endowments of any form of Christianity were fatal to its purity; that they enfeebled the influence of truth, and were productive of heart-rendings and discontent on the part of those who dissented from state endowments of any description.

The SECRETARY then read the memorial, which set forth the number of petitions presented against the proposed grant to Maynooth, and the small number in its favour. The prayer of the great bulk of these petitions was, that her Majesty should dissolve the present parliament in the event of the bill obtaining the sanction of a majority in the House of Peers. The memorial was similar to that adopted by the Dissenting Conference.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the memorial which had been just read had been circulated among the great body of the Dissenters; nevertheless the Deputies had, by their committee, considered it prudent to submit the memorial to a general meeting before its presentation.

The Secretary then read a letter which had been

prepared on the subject of the Charitable Trusts bill, in which the objections entertained by the committee to that measure are fully and clearly set forth. The letter stated that the committee are entirely in favour of the principle and general objects of the proposed measure. They believed that some modification of the courts of equity was imperatively demanded, in order to remedy the abuses which had been allowed to creep into the administration of charitable funds, and would welcome with gratitude any measure for that purpose which might be constructed on sound and constitutional principles, and limited to objects which were fairly within the scope of legislative interference. But they were of opinion that the measure now proposed was ill-contrived, arbitrary, and unconstitutional, and contained provisions of a most unprecedented and dangerous character, which, if not expunged altogether from the bill, would create evils of a more extensive and fatal character than those which it proposed to remedy. The following are the principal grounds of objection to the measure:—

1. Because, in the constitution of the proposed board of commissioners, to be appointed by the crown, no provision is made that any portion of the board shall consist of persons dissenting from the church of England; thus departing from the sound precedent established by the Charitable Bequests act, by which it is provided, that Roman Catholic and Protestant Dissenters shall be represented in the board of commissioners established under that act.

2. Because, by the provisions of the bill, as it now stands, Dissenting chapels, and schools appendant thereto, being legally included under the technical term of "charity," are to be subjected to the arbitrary and responsible control and management with which the bill proposes to invest the "Commissioners of Charities."

3. Because the obvious injustice of the foregoing provision is greatly aggravated by the fact, that the universities and public schools, and some other charities, are, by the forty-sixth section, specially exempted from the operation of the bill.

4. Because, while the seventh section gives to the commissioners the power of citing before them trustees, and other persons accused of neglect or breach of trust, and to examine them on oath, it makes no provision that such judicial investigation shall take place in public—a principle wholly foreign to the practice of our courts of judicature, since the abolition of the court of Star chamber.

5. Because the bill makes no provision for enabling parties accused of neglect, or breach of trust, or the parties interested in the charity, to defend themselves or their interest, by the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, but refers everything to the arbitrary decision of the commissioners, acting upon such evidence as they may deem requisite.

6. Because the power proposed to be vested in the commissioners, to decide summarily upon all matters brought before them, and to make orders upon trustees for the payment of money in their hands, with interest, and for the future administration of the estate and funds of charities, to establish schemes for the application of charitable funds, and to make any order respecting the property and objects of such charities as to them shall seem fit, are of too extensive a character to be entrusted to a court so constructed, without extreme peril, and the overthrow of every established principle recognised in our judicial administration.

7. Because the power proposed to be vested in the commissioners, of making any order respecting the objects of charities which to them shall seem fit, is altogether unconstitutional and intolerable, being even greater than that exercised by the Lord High Chancellor, who is bound, in his decisions, to have regard to the doctrine of *cy-pres*, and to execute, as nearly as possible, the original intentions of the founders.

8. Because, while giving to the commissioners absolute jurisdiction over property to an enormous amount, and in matters involving the reputation and honour of individuals who may be cited before them, the bill gives no appeal from their decisions, but, on the contrary, declares that every such order made by the commissioners shall be final and conclusive, and not liable to any review, unless the commissioners themselves shall think fit to rehear the same—a power which cannot, with safety, be entrusted to any irresponsible tribunal.

9. Because the commissioners, proceeding on the unconstitutional process before objected to, are empowered to remove the trustees who, in their opinion, have been guilty of neglect or breach of trust, and to appoint others in their place—thus violating the established principle of British jurisprudence, that accused persons shall be confronted with their accusers in open court, and shall have full license to defend themselves by their counsel and by the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

"We view this bill," they say, in conclusion, "as a direct attack on the fundamental principles of our constitution, namely, the independence of our churches of all state patronage and control; and we are determined to resist to the utmost so glaring an outrage upon our religious liberty."

MR COOK EVANS moved the following resolution:—

"That the petition to the House of Lords against the Charitable Trusts bill be adopted and signed by the deputation, and be referred to the committee for presentation."

After some remarks on the character of the measure, he said, "he held that a secret court for judicial inquiry was contrary to the recognised principle of our courts of judicature, and was grossly unjust. The Lord Chancellor has said, it seems, that the bill was never intended to sanction such a principle as this. He did not, however, regret that such atrocious principles as those noticed were introduced—they would have the effect of calling attention to those which are not quite so glaring. The bill is referred to a committee up-stairs, which he thought was something like putting it on the shelf for the present. The bill directly attacks a fundamental principle of our churches, namely, their independence of state patronage and state control. This, however, would no longer be the case if the trustees of our chapels are to be compelled, when required, to give an account of the distribution of their funds to the Charity Commissioners."

MR MARSHALL briefly seconded the resolution.

Some discussion took place as to the best mode of proceeding against the bill. Mr Offor and Mr Wilks thought they should pray for an alteration in the details of the bill rather than for its entire rejection. The chairman, Mr Josiah Conder, and Mr Hankey thought it would be better to seek its entire rejection. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN here begged leave to call the attention of the Deputies to the Ecclesiastical Courts Consolidation bill. He said it was a measure which accidentally interfered with their interests, and, therefore, required consideration. The provisions it contained of requiring advocates and proctors to be members of the church of England, in order to practise in the new courts in Doctors' Commons, was particularly oppressive. The clause, also, removing from the Ecclesiastical Court all church rate jurisdiction, and giving it to the quarter sessions, demanded the greatest attention and circumspection. No particular measure could then be submitted, however, as the committee had not yet read the bill.

MR JOHN WILKS proposed the third resolution:—

"That the bill submitted by the committee to this meeting, entitled 'Ecclesiastical Courts Consolidation bill,' and which includes several important clauses as to church rates, be referred to the committee, and that they be instructed to take such measures respecting it as, on consideration, they shall deem expedient."

He stated that this bill would make a very important alteration in the law in reference to church rates. By it, power will be given to magistrates to alter and amend a rate, and even to require the churchwardens to levy one. While it would take away the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts in such matters, it proposes to give that power to the magistrates, from whom the Dissenters could expect but little favour. No opportunity would be afforded for referring to the principle of a rate.

MR OFFOR seconded the motion.

MR APSLEY PELLATT said, nine out of ten of the magistrates belonged to the tory faction, and from them there was to be no appeal. This he regarded as exceedingly objectionable, not to be allowed to go to the highest court of appeal.

The resolution was then put, and carried.

MR CONDER then adverted to the bill of Sir James Graham, for the establishment of three academical colleges in Ireland.

After some conversation, the further consideration of the matter was postponed, and the meeting separated.

ANTI-MAYNOOTH CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

A grand central conference of Protestants of all religious denominations, deputed from various parts of England and Ireland, was held in the Rotunda, on Wednesday, to petition against the Maynooth College bill. Mr S. Maxwell presided; Sir Culling Eardley Smith was among the deputies; and about two hundred clergymen and ministers were present. The meeting was addressed by various deputies from all parts of the country, who gave details of the feelings of opposition with which the Maynooth bill was regarded in their several localities. The chairman said:—

There was not then present a truer or more sincere lover of the church establishment than he was; but, at the same time, he felt rejoiced at the appearance amongst them of an extensive deputation from England of members of various Dissenting congregations [hear, hear]. He trusted that union of sentiment might mark the proceedings of the day, and that, whatever differences might exist among them regarding minor things, there might be but one common feeling amongst them on this occasion; that, when they were met to maintain the supremacy of God's word, the Bible was the grand point round which they should rally [loud applause].

Sir C. E. Smith made the following observations in reference to the Conference at Crosby hall:—

He denied that the recent meeting at Crosby hall represented the feelings of the Dissenters of England [hear, hear]. When that meeting was summoned, he consulted those persons in London who were most cognisant of the state of Dissenting feeling in England on the Maynooth question, and their answer was, that they had determined not to take any part in the proceedings at Crosby hall. The persons whom he consulted were the leading Dissenting ministers of London, and members of the London Missionary Society, and he might, consequently, assert that the great body of English Dissenters could not be held responsible, or supposed to acquiesce in the sentiments put forward at the meeting he had referred to. He represented the feelings of the great majority of the English Dissenters as being intensely adverse to the proposed measure for the endowment of Maynooth, utterly discontented with the conduct of Sir R. Peel, and disgusted with the subserviency of the present parliament [hear].

He likewise read an opinion given by Mr Napier, to the effect that their meeting had been legally convened, and concluded with an earnest exhortation to evangelical Christians of all denominations to unite in the present movement, and to show that they were not merely reforming Christians, but protesting Christians, against that system the centre of which was on the shores of the Tiber, and which was the greatest enemy of the Lord Jesus Christ [loud applause]. Mr Blackburn, Independent minister, of London, reiterated the same views:—

He assured the assembly that, in the event of a dissolution of parliament, the whigs and Dissenters of London would give their votes only to candidates who would pledge themselves to vote for the repeal of the measures authorising the grant to Maynooth. They would vote rather for a conservative than for a pro-Maynooth candidate [hear, hear]. He denied that the sentiments put forward at the Crosby hall meeting were indicative of the feelings of the Dissenting community at large; on the contrary, they expressed the views of only a small section of their body who entertained ultra opinions [hear, hear].

A petition to parliament against the proposed bill

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was adopted, and also an address to her Majesty, requesting her to withhold her royal assent to it, until, by a dissolution of parliament, there should be afforded to her loyal subjects an opportunity of pronouncing a deliberate judgment on a measure involving so momentous a change in the principles of the British constitution. On Thursday, a "great Protestant anti-Maynooth meeting" was held at the Rotunda—the Hon. P. S. Maxwell in the chair—to petition the House of Lords against the Maynooth bill, and to address the Queen to dissolve parliament." The attendance was very numerous.

A correspondent of the *Patriot* furnishes some particulars of this Conference, which tend to throw additional light upon its real character:—

I venture to say, that a more scandalous departure from principle was never exhibited to the world, than that which has been displayed by Mr Blackburn during his present visit to Ireland. O'Connell could not have acted, and has not acted, in a more disgraceful manner. From the moment Mr Blackburn landed in Ireland, until the moment of his departure, he was, by his own choice, in the hands of high churchmen and Tories; and the effects of the atmosphere he had been breathing, appeared in his speech on Thursday evening, when he distinctly and pathetically and penitentially apologised for the English Dissenters having aided the Roman Catholics in gaining emancipation in 1829. Mr Blackburn said, that, in rendering aid to the Catholics on that occasion, the Dissenters had been humbugged, and were now beginning to see their folly. Mr Blackburn has, of course, a right to entertain and express his own opinions as an individual; but, in the late meetings in Dublin, he distinctly, and in express terms, claimed to be regarded as the representative of the Independents of England. In the Conference, he said he thought that twenty years' connexion with the Independent body of England, as the editor of their accredited monthly magazine, and so many years as Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, entitled him to be regarded as representing the Independent body in England; and he would undertake to say, with his esteemed friend, Sir Culling E. Smith, who had preceded him, that the Crosby-hall meeting did not represent the feelings of the Independents of England.

This statement was, of course, received with thunders of applause. In fact, Mr Blackburn was hailed at all the meetings as a valuable convert, in a representative capacity, from English liberalism to Irish Orangism. The character of all the meetings was that of the most rabid and outrageous Orangism; and the whole proceeding from beginning to end was a systematic and scandalous violation of the principles on which the meetings were convened.

I attended merely as a spectator, and therefore felt no responsibility. There were present in the Conference only seven Independent ministers, seven Presbyterians, and a few Methodists. The rest were all Episcopalians. All the Dissenters who were present were shocked and disgusted, except one or two whom I saw busily engaged in doing the dirty work of the church party. A deacon of an Independent church in Dublin (Mr P. D. Hardy) had charge of a petition to the Queen, which prayed her Majesty "to uphold exclusively the Protestant religion as established among us."

James Gibson, Esq. (some time member of parliament for Belfast), himself an elder in a Presbyterian congregation, stated, in the presence of his own pastor, in the Conference on Wednesday, that the voluntary principle was rapidly gaining ground in Ulster. He avowed his own attachment to the voluntary principle, and said that the views which he had long entertained on that subject were now becoming universal in Ulster. The Independents, whom I have mentioned as doing the work of the Tory party, are not connected with the Congregational Union of Ireland.

Besides the above fact, there are one or two others worthy of notice. In opening the proceedings, the Chairman strongly denounced the letter to the Irish Roman Catholics from the English Dissenters, through Mr Burnet, and fully expected that the sentiments of that document would be repudiated by the Dissenting gentlemen on the platform. Sir C. E. Smith said that he was a Dissenter and a liberal; but he emphatically denied that the established church of Ireland confers any benefits on its own ministers or members, or that it inflicts any injustice on the Roman Catholics!! It is merely the homage of the nation to the God of truth. He was decidedly against further opening the Dublin university to them or Dissenters. He would give them sites for chapels, if they paid for them, and protect congregations against the tyranny of bishops. So far he would go in the way of justice to Ireland! Then came Dr Holloway, a London clergyman, who thanked God Crosby hall was shut out from among them. Mr Blackburn, of London, said that his visit had convinced him of the great missionary zeal and self-denial of the Irish established clergy; never again should any one disparage them in his presence. At the evening sitting, a Longford clergyman denounced the abolition of church cess, of the ten bishoprics, &c., and said that the Emancipation act must be repealed, unless its securities were held inviolate [enthusiastic cheers]. Mr Moriarty, of Kerry, described a very harassing persecution carried on by the priests there, and declared that an Irish papist never had been, and never could be, loyal to a Protestant government. The cheers with which this was received were perfectly deafening. With regard to the public meeting held in the evening, the same writer observes:—"From the constant reiteration of the Kentish fire, led on by three men conspicuously posted opposite the platform, and adorned with Orange scarves, it was quite clear that a large portion of the meeting was composed of the Rev. T. D. Gregg's operatives. He was the hero of the day; and, when he appeared on the platform, they fired away till the stamping of their feet enveloped the meeting in a cloud of dust. The deputation were received in the same manner. I believe they did not like it; Sir C. E. Smith, especially, seemed surprised and annoyed. Archdeacon Magee was glad he had the honour of entertaining the deputa-

tion. He had been steeped in high church principles and high church prejudices; but, owing to his intercourse with them, he had flung his high church principles and prejudices to the wind. Dr Urwick then rose, and, I am happy to say, guarded his principles and his consistency much better than others; and, in an honest and manly way, marked with his usual courtesy, intimated his dissent from much that had occurred, and pleaded for free thought, free speech, and free action—perfect toleration on each side—as the only basis of union. Mr T. D. Gregg's rising was the signal for a bout of Kentish fire, which threatened to have no end. Feeling that he was on his own ground, and among his own people, he defended these Protestant sounds; and, looking fiercely at Sir Culling and Mr Blackburn, told them that they would have shown more wisdom and better taste, if they had left his Protestant boys to show their approbation in their own way. He said, Sir Culling would have a state without a religion; which the latter denied: whereupon Mr Gregg turned to the meeting with a look of triumph, saying, 'We are nearer to one another than I thought.' (Uncontrollable Kentish fire.) He was for Christian union, on the ground of justification by faith, and would endow all who held it; but he lauded the church, and insisted that she had an immense advantage in her pure authority and apostolical succession; 'which (said he) is a great fact:' and so saying, he looked defiance on Dissent. At the same time, he was willing to abolish 'the foolish act of Uniformity,' and exchange pulpits with ministers of other churches."

We might quote more to the same effect, but the above will be sufficient to disgust our readers with the sickening display of rampant bigotry. The last proceeding, in connexion with this demonstration, was in character with all that went before. During the two days, a petition was lying for signature in the passages, and was signed by a great number of ministers and people of different denominations, including Dissenters—all under the impression that it was the same that had been read in the Conference. It was afterwards found that a *totally different petition* was substituted; which prayed the House of Lords to "maintain exclusively the true religion established among us."

PROTESTANT CONFEDERATION.—Under this title, the following paragraph appears in the Dublin correspondence of the *Times*; from which it will be seen that Christian union, in this instance, plainly enough means the maintenance of the Irish church:—"Although no one is weak enough to suppose that the proceedings of the great Protestant Confederation which met in this city yesterday, will have any effect in retarding the ministerial project for the endowment of Maynooth, there is no doubt that much good may hereafter be achieved by a compact union of the clergy of all religious denominations, the Roman Catholic excepted, banded together for the purpose of conserving what remains of the British constitution in church and state. It is understood that arrangements have been entered into for the establishment of inter-communication, once a year, at least, between the clergy of both countries, to adopt such measures as the exigencies of the times may require—exigencies already plainly foreshadowed in the 'hypothetical' declaration of a 'conservative' peer of England, in substance to the effect that, if the Roman Catholic church in Ireland was to be endowed, it should be out of the revenues of the established church."

Two crowded meetings have been held in Belfast, in opposition to the Maynooth grant, attended by Sir C. E. Smith and Mr Blackburn, as a deputation from London.

SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH.—An aggregate meeting of the Dissenters of Southwark and Lambeth was held at the Borough Road chapel, Southwark, on Wednesday evening, June 4, in further opposition to the Maynooth Endowment bill, and to adopt resolutions relative to the votes of the representatives of Southwark and Lambeth upon the measure during its progress through the House of Commons. The spacious chapel was crowded with a highly respectable assembly, who evidenced the most determined hostility to the bill, as well as manifested a strong determination to carry out their principles in reference to the choice of men who shall in future represent them in Parliament. John Brown, Esq., was called to the chair; and, after a few observations, called upon Mr James Mirams, minister, who moved the first resolution, which called upon the meeting to petition the House of Lords against the Maynooth bill, and memorialise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. Mr B. Lewis, minister, seconded the resolution. Mr John Burnet, Independent minister, then moved—

"That this meeting have noticed, with deep concern and regret, the support given to the passing of the Maynooth bill by the votes of both the representatives of the borough of Lambeth. They deem this support inconsistent with the views as to the necessary oppressiveness and injustice of state-paid religious establishments which both these gentlemen have frequently expressed, and with the principles on which they have hitherto enjoyed the confidence and support of the portion of their constituency now present. To prevent all future misunderstanding this meeting deem it incumbent on them to assure their honourable representatives that they are aggrieved by all legislative and compulsory exactions for purposes directly or indirectly ecclesiastical; and that their confidence and support will be given, in all future elections, to candidates who, holding opinions on civil and commercial matters in accordance with those of this meeting, will also promote, by their votes, an entire severance between political and ecclesiastical affairs. This meeting cannot consent to the appropriation of any part of the public revenues of the country to any religious purpose whatever."

In the course of an eloquent speech Mr Burnet alluded to the Lambeth members:—

What (he said) are we to do with the men now? I could not vote for them, and have told Mr Hawes so [cheers]. He ceases, therefore, to represent me. But will you let in the Tories? If the Whigs are throwing money away for vicious purposes, what are they better than the Tories? He objected strongly to all grants of public money for any religious purpose whatever. Religion is beyond the province of civil governments [loud cheers]. A man that does not understand this is not entitled to my vote. If a man takes a wrong step in such a matter, nothing can atone for it. He did not regard representatives as mere delegates; he would not thus degrade them. What he wanted was men of enlarged views and sound principles. The Maynooth gentlemen hold, that religion is within the province of the civil magistrate; hence they are seeking to make a tool of it for base purposes. He denied the right of any man to legislate in reference to religion. He knew of nothing but a question of such vital importance as this that could have separated him from Mr Hawes, for whom he had entertained great respect, and had cheerfully supported him by his vote. What, then, may be asked, will you do? You will not be able to vote at all. Are we compelled to exercise our franchise? But, what a strange House you will have—what will be its character? Never mind this; the people are being schooled, and from the legislature he would come to the people. It was the people who obtained everything good that was contained in the Reform bill. If an arbitrary government should possess, for a short time, the power, they will have to contend with a mass of mind in this country against which they will find themselves impotent. The Tory party is defunct, and so is the Whig. The providence of God, he doubted not, will create another party. In choosing representatives, do not vote for the best of the bad [loud cheers]. Let your rulers know that you have for ever abandoned this principle. Vote only for known good men and true; and, in the mean time, let us look out for men of sterling principles, who, understanding our views, are prepared to assert and defend them [Mr Burnet resumed his seat amidst loud applause].

Other speakers followed in a similar strain. Mr H. Richards, Independent minister, said, "The men who do not understand the difference between things civil and religious, are not fit to represent our interests in parliament" [cheers]; and Mr Mirams, "Can we not find men holding our opinions to represent us? Let every Dissenter, who is qualified, see to it that his name is placed on the register. He had no doubt but that the times will find the men that we require" [cheers]. Mr M'Leod and Mr S. Blackburn attempted to palliate and defend the conduct of the members for Lambeth, but their remarks elicited much disapprobation. The resolution was carried, amidst loud cheering, with only six dissentients. Mr James Lyon, minister, moved a resolution sympathising with the affliction of Mr B. Wood, one of the Southwark M.P.'s, and thanks to Mr Alderman Humphrey, the other member, for his services in the cause of religious equality. "Our care (he said) should be, to send men of the right stamp to parliament—men who are opposed to all endowments for religious purposes." Mr W. Frazer, minister, in seconding the resolution, observed, that "we are not to be frightened out of our wits by any cry, 'You'll let in the Tories.' Great principles are at stake, and they are swelling in the bosoms of the people of this country. The mistake committed by the Lambeth members is not a slight one; it is not a mere commercial matter, but the question is one that affects our religious liberties." He highly respected Mr Hawes, but he could not think of supporting him so long as he held such views as he does on ecclesiastical questions. Mr Wilson wished to make a practical remark before the resolution was put, merely to tell the Southwark electors that, should their worthy representative, Mr Wood, be unable to resume his parliamentary duties, they were prepared with a man of the right stamp to bring forward as a candidate [cheers]. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr S. Green, Baptist minister, moved, and Mr Daniel Pratt seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation, and briefly acknowledged.

MEETING AT EXETER HALL.—The "aggregate," or, as it is otherwise expressed, the "united meeting of Protestants," was held on Wednesday, according to announcement, in Exeter hall. The hall was not more than two-thirds full, which we attribute to the circumstance, that the Protestant Dissenters of the metropolis did not think proper to unite on this occasion with the Churchmen and Wesleyans. The platform itself was but scantily occupied, and not more than one or two known Dissenters were observed to be present. The chair was taken by the Earl of Winchelsea, the nobleman who once fought a duel with the Duke of Wellington. The resolutions were of the usual "no Popery" character, and the principal speakers were Lord Kenyon, Mr J. Cummins, Mr Plumptre, M.P., Dr Cumming, Mr Bevan, Mr Arthur, and Mr M'Ghee. The petition to the Queen was the same as that referred to in our last number. Its proposition created some slight opposition, illustrating the kind of treatment Dissenters receive who unite with the "no Popery" bigots of the establishment. The petition having been read,

Mr BEAN said, that, as a voluntary, he could not sign that memorial [hisses and cheers], because there were three words in that memorial that referred to the establishment of the Protestant religion, and he felt bound to protest against it. He would therefore move, that the words, "as by law established," be omitted.

Dr JENKYN seconded the motion.

Mr THIELWALL said, that a word of explanation would settle the question. The words merely referred to a part of the gracious declaration made by her Majesty on ascending the throne, and calling her Majesty's attention to it [cheers]. It would compromise no one.

The CHAIRMAN spoke a few words to the same effect. Mr BEAN here attempted to speak, but was not

granted a hearing, groans from some of the clergymen on the platform completely drowning the speaker's voice. He was at last permitted to speak, when he protested against the words, and against the establishment of Popery.

The resolution was then put and carried, with but one exception.

This memorial, it seems, was drawn up, not by a churchman, but by Mr Blackburn, Independent minister? "There was a time," says the *Patriot*, "when we should have deemed our excellent friend the last man to make any compromise whatever of Dissenting principles; but 'Time,' says Lord Bacon, 'is a great innovator;' of which, in this unhappy affair, we have a singular illustration. When the amiable and zealous Sir Culling Smith was wholly absorbed in the voluntary controversy, the Rev. William Bean was his most constant and indefatigable associate and coadjutor; but, since he has thrown himself into the anti-Maynooth struggle on principles of compromise (using that word in the best sense of which it is capable), the Rev. John Blackburn would appear to have become his right-hand man; while, in an assembly where no influence is greater than that of the honourable baronet, the voice of his old coadjutor is drowned in hisses, when modestly suggesting the omission of four words, which distinctly admit the propriety of that state establishment of religion of which he and his distinguished friend have spent years in united endeavours to promote the entire abolition."

FAILURE OF A "GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING" AT EXETER.—A meeting, which was intended to be the great protestant demonstration of Exeter against the Maynooth Bill, was held at the Subscription-rooms, on Friday night. It was convened for the purpose of dressing her Majesty on her right to exercise the great constitutional power, which she possesses, of refusing her royal assent to any measure which should have passed the two Houses of parliament. Seven o'clock was the hour fixed on for the meeting, but for half an hour afterwards the attendance was so thin that some apprehension existed whether there would be any great Protestant demonstration at all. "Summer had set in with its usual severity," the storm and rain without, contrasted with the quiet within. Nearly an hour elapsed before the attendance warranted beginning. Captain Bingham was called to the chair. The speeches commenced in the usual tone. Denunciations of Popish dogmas, and ascriptions of persecuting tendencies to the Roman Catholic religion, were the means used to excite the audience to memorialise the Queen to set aside the decisions of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. By this time a considerable number of the working men had entered the room, among whom some members of the Roman Catholic religion were also seen. These, naturally stung by the harsh and unmeasured denunciations of Popery as a mode of faith necessarily leading to murder, contradicted the speakers, who, in their turns declaring that the meeting was not called for discussion, excited the clamorous opposition of the liberals, who loudly exclaimed against this uncharitable mode of proceeding. The consequence of this was a scene of the most appalling disorder. The feeling of opposition seemed to have grown into intense personal dislike, and here we had a melancholy spectacle of men called together in the name of a religion whose Divine Founder had laid down as its foundation, peace and good will, neighbourly love, meek endurance of wrong, and personal charity. Here were men drawn together in the name of this religion, yelling, and vociferating, and clamouring, as if the slightest accident would bring them into personal and deadly contact. The night was exceedingly wild and boisterous, and the storm of the elements without, extraordinary on the 5th of June, seemed in perfect unison with the storm of opposition and clamour which madly raged within. After this scene had continued for a considerable period, Mr Besley endeavoured to give coherence to the opposition by some temperate observations, with which he prefaced an amendment. A show of hands was called for, and we thought it decidedly in favour of the amendment, but the chairman himself decided that it was against the amendment, but, there being a strong expression against this decision, he called for a division. Mr Hockin then shouted "Protestants to the right, and Catholics to left." The parties separated under protest against the designation, and the numbers then appeared more equal. The chairman still, however, gave the majority against the amendment. It is unnecessary to say that the meeting was an entire failure, and that no party will succeed in representing to the Queen, or anybody else, that the Protestant feeling of Exeter is tinged with so much injustice as to demand, or wish to be continued, the robbery and exaction to which the Catholic people of Ireland have been for so many ages subjected. The people who injudiciously call public meetings, for the purpose of abusing the religion of the Catholics, will not find the Exeter people sympathising with them. They understand the paramount principle of the right of private judgment too well. They cherish it too dearly to make the errors of the Roman Catholic religion a reason for picking the pockets of the Roman Catholic tax-payer.—*Western Times*.

GREAT MEETING AT NORWICH.—On Wednesday evening, a general meeting of Nonconformists was held in St Andrew's Hall, to consider the propriety of memorialising the Queen to dissolve the parliament, in order that the sense of the people of this country might be taken on the proposal of her Majesty's government to endow the Roman Catholic college of Maynooth. It is estimated that no less than 2000 persons, chiefly of the male sex, were present at half-past 7 o'clock, the hour at which the meeting was announced to commence. Mr Thomas

Geldart was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed in able and stirring speeches by Messrs Brock, Reed, and Alexander, ministers of the town, and Mr Frederick Pigg. The *Norfolk News*, in speaking of the meeting, says, "It was emphatically a popular meeting of the right sort. 2000 of the most peaceable and intelligent of our citizens, unassisted by party leaders and uninfluenced by party objects, assembled to exercise an important, though long disused, constitutional privilege in defence of the true principles of civil and religious liberty. This demonstration proves that the voluntaries of Norwich understand both the merits of the question, as well as the duties and the animating prospects of their own position. It will also effectually serve to justify them in the estimation of all right-minded men, against the charge of illiberality to their Catholic fellow subjects. We believe that the example of Norwich will be followed generally throughout the country." The resolutions adopted by the meeting were as follows:—

"That the Nonconformists, who are represented by this meeting, regard the proposed endowment of the Roman Catholic college of Maynooth, with unqualified and unmitigated disapprobation."

"That the disapprobation, thus continuously entertained, has been induced, not by indifference, much less by hostility to the Roman Catholics of these realms; but by a conviction, becoming every day more strong, that the principle involved in the said endowment is as injurious in its operation upon the commonwealth, as it is repugnant to the revealed will of the Lord Jesus Christ."

"That, having petitioned the parliament to reject the bill for endowing Maynooth in vain, this meeting determines to petition her Majesty to dissolve the parliament, in order to give her people an opportunity of returning such representatives to the House of Commons as shall more accurately express the opinion of the country, relative to this fresh interference of the civil power with religious things."

DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The chief characteristics of the late division," says the *Times*, "are soon told. The comparative majority for ministers is considerably greater than in the lower House. Out of a total of 310, 237 either bring or send their votes for the Maynooth bill. Only 73 are found to resist the wide-spread defection from principles which were lately inculcated with such unqualified rigour. The minority is, with scarce an exception, Conservative. It consists of Peel's most devoted partisans. The majority contains about a hundred whigs, and a remarkable quantity of placemen. As for the bench of bishops, the present division might, we should think, have alleviated the apprehensions entertained by the Duke of Wellington and other nervous individuals as to the result of increasing their number. On a religious and deeply interesting question, they constitute only one eighteenth of the sum of votes. Five vote for the minister, twelve against. (An error—the writer has omitted the proxies.) Their own majority against him, therefore, is only seven—mere dust in the balance." The following is the division list:—

MAJORITY PRESENT, 155.

ARCHBISHOP.	Glasgow	Auckland	Carington
Dublin,	Cowper	Ellenborough	Bolton
	Waldegrave	Bruce	Lilford
DUKES.	Warwick		Rossmore
Cambridge	Fitzwilliam	VISCOUNTS.	Crofton
Norfolk	Hardwicke	Strathallan	Gardner
St Alban's	Delawarr	Torrington	Alvanley
Leeds	Spencer	Sydney	Redesdale
Rutland	Bathurst	Strangford	Rivers
Hamilton	Clarendon	Middleton	Erskine
Buccleuch	Portesque	Gage	Crewe
Roxburgh	Beverly	Hawarden	Manners
Leinster	Carnarvon	Lake	Glenlyon
Wellington	Liverpool	Canning	Delamere
Cleveland	Malmebury	Canterbury	Forester
	Meath	Ponsonby	Downes
MARQUISES.	Bessborough		Wharcliffe
Winchester	Mornington	BISHOPS.	Tenterden
Huntly	Charlemont	Durham	Brougham
Lansdowne	Kingston	Norwich	Talbot of
Salisbury	Clanwilliam	St David's	Malahide
Abercorn	Wicklow	Worcester	Templemore
Donegal	Clare	Chichester	Dinorben
Headford	Leitrim		Denman
Camden	Lucan		Carew
Londonderry	Kenmare	LYNDHURST	Ashburton
Ormonde	Rossllyn	Stanley	Glencel
Clauricard	Chichester	De Ros	Hatherton
Westminster	Wilton	Clinton	Stratford
Normanby	Powis	Camoys	Cottenham
	Gosford	Beaumont	Langdale
EARLS.	Rosse	Byron	Bateman
Devon	Lonsdale	Saltoun	Wrottesley
Essex	St Germans	Belhaven	Leigh
Shaftesbury	Morley	Montford	Lurgan
Scarborough	Somers	Foley	Colborne
Jersey	Stradbroke	Walsingham	De Freyne
Haddington	Cawdor	Suffield	Monteagle of
Dalhousie	Munster	Braybrooke	Brandon
Leven	Burlington	Thurlow	Campbell
Selkirk	Ripon	Lyttelton	Vivian
Aberdeen	Yarborough	Calthorpe	
Rosebery	Zetland		

PROXIES.—MAJORITY, 82.

DUKES.	Erroll	Amherst	Carteret
Bedford	Eglintoun	Camperdown	Montagu
Devonshire	Home	Granville	Cloncurry
Portland	Lauderdale	Ducie	Clonbrock
Northumberland	Balcarras	Leicester	Dunally
land	Tankerville		Prudhoe
Sutherland	Macclesfield	VISCOUNTS.	Howden
	Harrington	Massareene	Ravensworth
	Buckinghamshire	Melbourne	De Tabley
MARQUISES.	Shire	Doneraile	Cowley
Tweeddale	Talbot	St Vincent	Stuart de Roth-
Sligo	Mountedge-	Melville	say
Northampton	cumbe		Heytesbury
Anglesey	Cork	BARONS.	Poltimore
Bristol	Fingall	Dacre	Godolphin
	Courton	Stourton	Lowat
EARLS.	Sefton	Barners	De Mauley
Pembroke	Donoughmore	Vaux	Methuen
Huntingdon	Harrowby	Petre	Beauvale
Denbigh	Minto	Arundel	Stanley of Alder-
Westmoreland	Cathcart	Stafford	ley
Lindsey	Gingall	Clifford	Stuart de Decis
Abingdon	De Grey	Bollo	Wenlock
Albemarle	Poulett	Howe	Seaton

MINORITY PRESENT, 59.

DUKES.	Egmont	VISCOUNTS.	Peterborough
Grafton	Roden	Maynard	Litchfield
Manchester	Bandon	Sidmouth	Cashe
Newcastle	Caledon	Lorton	
Buckingham	Onslow	Combermere	BARONS.
	Romney	Hill	Willoughby de
MARQUISES.	Clancarty		Broke
Downshire	Nelson	BISHOPS.	Sinclair
Exeter	Charleville	Winchester	Southampton
Cholmondeley	Manvers	Lincoln	Grantly
Breadalbane	Orford	Bangor	Kenyon
	Harewood	Carlisle	Bayning
EARLS.	Brownlow	Llandaff	Farnham
Winchelsea	Beauchamp	Chester	Sandys
Kinnoul	Sheffield	Oxford	Colchester
Mansfield	Eldon	Gloucester	Rayleigh
Digby	Effingham	Exeter	Bexley
Cadogan			Faversham

PROXIES.—MINORITY, 14.

ARCHBISHOPS.	MARQUISES.	Longford	BISHOPS.
Canterbury	Ely	Bradford	London
York	Westmeath		St Asaph
		VISCOUNT.	Ripon
DUKE.	EARLS.	O'Neil	BARON.
Marlborough	Guildford		Berwick
	Mountcashel		

PAIRS.

FOR.	AGAINST.
Morton, Earl	Dunraven, Earl
Aylesford, Earl	Dartmouth, Earl
Willoughby D'Eresby, Lord	Beaufort, Duke
Portman, Lord	Gainsborough, Earl

Lord Strangford voted in the majority against Lord Roden's motion for the appointment of a select committee, and afterwards in the minority against the bill.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH QUESTION.—To judge from the present aspect and attitude of our various sects, the time seems rapidly approaching when the state will of necessity abandon the attempt to patronise any form of religion—when government will be driven to declare, "It is impossible to adjust your discordant claims. The zeal which animates you is a guarantee that each sect will make adequate provision for a succession of office-bearers. This is all that the state could do; and, therefore, every church must in future be left to take care of itself, and every man's religion considered, as between him and the state, a matter of mere private concern." This is the conclusion to which irreconcilable differences of opinion appear to be hurrying us.—*Spectator*.

PROBABLE SECESSION OF TRACTARIANS.—Reports are rife, and gain greater credence every day, to the effect that extensive secessions from the church are about to take place immediately, on the part of those who have adopted the extreme views of the gentlemen known, for want of a better designation, as "the Oxford party." Mr Newman is prominently spoken of as one of the leaders in the contemplated secession; and, certainly, the reports have not been discouraged by those chiefly interested in them. The *English Churchman*, a journal which may be regarded as the organ of "the Oxford party," puts forth so faint a contradiction, that the rumours will probably derive strength from it rather than suffer decrease.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

MR OAKELEY, of Margaret Street chapel, has addressed a letter to the Bishop of London, stating that he feels great difficulties either in defending the action against him in the Arches court, or in retaining his license; the more so, as he understands the proceedings will not formally settle the question between him and the Bishop: he, therefore, declines to make any defence, and surrenders his license.

DISCIPLINE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the *Times* strings together the following cases of ecclesiastical punishment, recently awarded by competent authority:—

The Hon. and Rev. F. S. Monckton, for indecent conduct with the females of his family, "especially Sarah Huggins"—suspension from office, not from emolument, for one year, without costs, by the sentence of the Bishop of London.

The Rev. J. Jones, for adultery—suspension from office and from emolument for two years, with costs, by the sentence of the Court of Arches.

The Rev. H. E. Head for declaring the baptismal service to be not free from erroneous and strange doctrine, contrary to the thirty-nine articles, and such as a clergyman is pledged to "banish and drive away"—suspension from office and from emolument for three years, with costs, by the sentence of the Court of Arches.

Thus it appears that an offence against the baptismal service is visited by the ecclesiastical authorities with far greater severity than an offence against the decalogue.

SCOTCH ECCLESIASTICAL ASSEMBLIES.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND closed its sittings on Tuesday morning last. The only proceeding of interest connected with its meeting has been to make the residuary church still more aristocratic in its character. Its leading men cannot see what the people have to do with the election of elders or ministers, or with any church affairs. On one of the days of sitting a report was presented proposing that the power of electing be taken out of the hands of the people, and put in the hands of Kirk Sessions; the people having it in their power to object, should they see cause; which objections should be lodged in the hands of the Session-clerk within ten days after the names of those to be elected as Elders were read from the pulpit by the minister. It appears from a report made of the subject "that the amount of the contributions," "received by the Lay Association during the last year just elapsed, is considerably less than in the previous year,—the gross amount of subscriptions and donations for 1843—44 having been £4,807 4s. 11d., while for 1844—45 it is £2,630 11s. 10d." "It is impossible," says the *Scottish Herald*, "to describe the consternation which the announcement has scattered among the partisans of the establishment. Dr Robertson has actually threatened to become pious, and to imitate

for the future the energy and liberality of 'the brethren who have left,'—an announcement at which the Moderates looked unutterable things. And Sir Charles Fergusson, equally repentant, solemnly assured his fellow-laymen that 'unless the missionary schemes of the church were supported, and supported to that extent to which they were perfectly able to support them, the church establishment would not only not continue to exist, but she would not deserve to exist.' Deserted by all at home the Erastian establishment meets with neglect and contempt from abroad. D'Aubigné of Geneva, Monod of Paris, and Kuntze of Berlin, visit Scotland, but it is to the Free Assembly they pay their respects. It is even said, that they have declined to accept a pressing invitation from the Residuaries to try their assembly."

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND also closed its sittings on Tuesday. The evening sederunt of Wednesday, the 28th ult., was the most interesting. On that evening Mr M. Monod, of Paris, Mr Kuntze, of Berlin, and Dr Merle D'Aubigné, of Geneva, were introduced to the Assembly by Dr Chalmers; and at an early hour the vast hall at Canonmills was filled to overflowing. Dr Chalmers was the first to address the Assembly, in a speech full of his accustomed fire and vigour, chiefly on the subject of Christian union. He complained of a lack of physical strength to do justice to his subject; and the complaint, associated with the fact of his retirement from public business, as intimated but a few weeks since in his publication on the Economics of the Church, led many to fear that never again might they hear his voice in their ecclesiastical assemblies. To him succeeded Mr Monod, and then followed Dr Merle D'Aubigné, of whom the *Witness* furnishes the following sketch:—

His countenance was singularly pleasing and manly, and his forehead largely developed in what phrenologists regard as the region of the knowing organ. He began his address. It was at once evident that his pronunciation was considerably more imperfect than that of the speaker who had gone before; his words were English, but not a few of them sounded as if they belonged to some foreign tongue. The first few sentences were short; the words were in what Swift calls the "little language;" and nothing could be more artless than the colloquation. Anon, however, a strange power, that riveted every listener, was found associated with the imperfect pronunciation and the simple words. What the speaker said the hearers saw. There were pictures in the sentences; thoughts of large size loomed tall and stately through the haze of a foreign idiom; and now some stroke of feeling went direct to the heart, now some picturesque image was stamped warm upon the imagination, now some profoundly philosophic remark called into activity the severer powers of the understanding. It needed no one to say that the speaker, whose genius could thus triumph over difficulties which no common man could have overcome, was the greatest of living historians, a man whose master-work has been translated into the language of every Protestant country, and of which no fewer than five different translations already exist in the language of our own.

Dr D'Aubigné dwelt at great length on the state of the Protestant religion on the continent, more particularly in France and Switzerland—upon the indications visible on all sides of the speedy emancipation of religion from state control, and upon the importance of a union between Protestants throughout the world. The following are extracts from his beautiful address on the second of these topics:—

England is no longer a Protestant country. The greatest revolution of modern times is the Maynooth bill; for this bill said, "In the world there are now no more Protestant states." That is the opinion of all the educated men I have met with on the Continent, whether Christians or infidels, Protestants or Papists. What, then, is to be done, brethren? Some say, We must again have a Protestant parliament and a Protestant government. I am not a Britishman, nor a politician. I am resolved not to enter into these questions; still I would observe that the issue appears to me, at the least, to be doubtful. That you may easily have a Protestant parliament, I grant; but a Protestant government would be a more difficult matter. I would say more, reverend brethren: men do not make times, but times make men. It is not Sir Robert Peel who has made the present time, but the present time has made Sir Robert Peel [hear, hear]. You may perhaps get rid of Sir Robert Peel, but can you get rid of the present time [hear, hear]? The Protestant state is disappearing; it is the natural course of things; you cannot prevent it; easier would it be to make the Thames or the Tweed flow upwards to their source. What, then, is to be done? My reverend brethren, to save the cause of the gospel we must seek for other help than that of man. The word of God has spoken to us for ages—"It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes." "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help. Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God."

Moderator, I know that we may differ on this point, but I express my own conviction. The present state of things shows us that the church has nothing more to expect from the state. The Maynooth bill is a bill of divorce which the state sends to the church. During three centuries, Protestantism expected much from its union with the state—it has now no longer anything to expect from it. I would not advance abstract principles of voluntarism—that is by no means my business; I will not even say that the church ought to separate itself from the state; but I assert an historical—an important—an all-important fact, which will have a great meaning in modern history—namely, that the state is disconnecting itself from the church. Moderator, the battle which the church was engaged in with the forces of the state is lost. But, in a battle, if one corps of an army be defeated, the general immediately brings forward another. Reverend brethren, when I see here that the Maynooth bill is going on in the councils of this great nation—when I see many other transactions—I am very near to say the same—"The battle is lost, but we have time to gain another" [great applause]. On every side the state is retiring, running away from the battle of the Lord. Church of God, come forward! Let us, as David going forth against Goliath, cast away

the helmet of brass and the coat of mail, and take our staff in our hand and five stones, and say to Rome, "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel." It may be good for the Christian to be deprived of the strength of the state—of the arm of flesh. If the state was abandoning the church, let the church rise up with power. The vocation of the church is to assemble all the nations of the world in one family. Her duty is to bring again, in one body, the members who are at present separated and isolated everywhere on the earth. Now, the moment, the decisive moment, is come for that great work. The Christian church must now call all those whom the Lamb has redeemed to God, "out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation."

On the subject of Christian union he said:—
Let Scotland and Geneva—let the whole evangelical Christianity—unite in Christ to conquer the world [hear]. Then we might be expected to act more faithfully—more powerfully. Is there nothing that hinders the communication of the truth—the progress of the glorious kingdom of peace? Let us see what Rome is doing—everywhere missionaries, emissaries, and agents appear. Let us try to diffuse everywhere vitality and religious liberty: that will bring catholicity. Dear friends of Scotland, you have no more among you that question—that strife between the Pontifical and the Breviary on one side, and the Bible on the other. But that is the question, that is the strife, we have now on the continent. Well, will you no more fight that battle? Will you not do what your ancestors have done? Will you not help us to elevate the eternal word of the living God above the Pontifical and the Breviary? Will you let us alone? O, Christian brethren of Scotland, the moment is arrived for a great Christian union against the great Roman League—a Christian union of every people, every language, every denomination. Let us all form in Christ one alliance, one army, one nation—the nation of Him that sitteth upon the throne, and to whom belong blessing, and honour, and power! (Dr D'Aubigné resumed his seat amid loud and protracted applause.)

Mr Kuntze, of Berlin, followed in an able and interesting address. On Monday, Dr Candlish read the report of the committee on Slavery; which they strongly denounced, without considering that they were under any responsibility to excommunicate slaveholding churches; but, at the same time, they recommend such churches to exercise strict discipline in the matter. The report was affirmed. On the same day, it was resolved to petition against the Lord-Advocate's pending Poor-law bill; described by Mr Carment as a measure to promote and perpetuate starvation in the Highlands. It was also resolved, "that the present assembly, at the close of its sittings, should adjourn to meet at Inverness on Thursday the 21st of August first; in order to take up the business in reference to the state of the Highlands and Islands, which could not be satisfactorily done in Edinburgh." The meeting was brought to a close on Tuesday by a singularly inappropriate condemnation of the voluntary principle by the moderator, Dr M'Farlan, on which the *Scotsman* has the following remark:—

Not content with asserting the right of the Free church over the establishment to bear the name of "the church of Scotland" (a dispute in which we have no inclination to interfere), Dr M'Farlan proceeds to remind his brethren that their maintenance of the establishment principle exalts them above all other Dissenting bodies, not only in scriptural purity but in ecclesiastical status, and to warn them, with great urgency and solemnity, against descending from their high estate and becoming as one of the "sects." "Nothing," says he, "can be more injurious to us as a church of Christ, or more unsuited to the present time, than to forget the peculiarities of our character, and to settle down into the state of one of the orthodox or evangelical denominations of Scotland." Now, what is the "peculiarity of character" which Dr M'Farlan declares to exalt and dignify him over his brother Dissenters? It is neither more nor less than this—that, while the other Dissenters will not take the state money, Dr M'Farlan is willing to take it and cannot get it. The Dissenters will not ask the state money; Dr M'Farlan does ask it, and is refused and rebuffed. The "orthodox or evangelical denominations of Scotland" deny to the magistrate the power to decide as to religious truth; Dr M'Farlan ascribes that power to the magistrate, and the decision is given against him. Really, it is difficult to see the superior dignity of Dr M'Farlan's position, as compared with those into whose "state" he is so afraid of "settling down."

The meetings of the Assembly were wound up by a public breakfast on Tuesday morning, at the Royal Hotel, Prince's street, Edinburgh. The Moderator occupied the chair. The chief subjects of interest were the speeches of Mr F. Monod, of the Protestant church, Paris, and Dr Merle D'Aubigné, of Geneva. Mr Monod described the great influence of Popery in France at the present moment. The worship of saints, and the veneration of relics, he believed, was scarcely ever greater than now among Roman Catholics; and he exhorted the audience, if they wished to put down Popery, to begin with France, which was its stronghold, and the system would soon fall everywhere else if once destroyed there. He observed, that in several instances the children of Protestants had been stolen, baptised in the Roman Catholic church, instructed in its tenets, received confirmation, and sent back to their parents; and he warned Protestant fathers and mothers in this country not to send their sons and daughters to Catholic schools in France, as every means of proselytism were there exercised to win the young over to the Popish faith. He then referred to the success which was attending the labours of the Protestant agents, and mentioned the fact that, in not a few instances, priests were leaving the church of Rome and joining the ranks of Protestantism. Dr D'Aubigné communicated the following interesting intelligence:—

He had received, on the preceding day, a letter from his friend the Rev. Dr Gausson, of Geneva, announcing that the great council, or legislature, of the Canton de Vaud, in Switzerland, had just enacted a law, restraining the Protestant pastors of the national church there

from officiating in any religious assembly other than in the legal meetings for public worship. The object of this, he explained, was to put down a practice which had lately been introduced of the clergy of the national church (a great majority of whom were of the evangelical party) from holding occasional religious meetings with their Dissenting brethren. The consequence was, that about sixty pastors had declared their intention of seceding from the national church rather than submit to such an arbitrary regulation. He stated that this was only one of a series of civil interferences with the ecclesiastical arrangements of that church—the first having taken place about eight years ago, when the Council abolished the Confession of Faith, and the second about three or four years ago, when the same body declared their right to legislate on the doctrines of the national church, and of making its catechisms and liturgy. The clergy had borne the two first invasions with comparative patience—for, he was sorry to say, though very good people, they had not the courage and faithfulness of the Free church ministers of Scotland—but he had been informed that sixty out of the two hundred clergy, of whom that church consisted, had declared their intention to submit no longer.

The conclusion of the Assembly's sittings was, on Tuesday evening, followed by a meeting of the friends of Christian union in the Music hall, which was attended by a numerous and influential audience, composed of individuals belonging to various religious denominations. Sir A. Agnew occupied the chair. Dr D'Aubigné and Mr Monod were present, and addressed the meeting, as did also Dr Candlish, Mr Alexander, and other ministers. The several speakers enlarged upon the benefits that would result from Christian union in counteracting the progress of Popery. They advocated the propriety of sinking minor denominational differences, and bringing prominently forward those great and fundamental principles on which they were agreed.

THE FREE CHURCH.—TRIUMPH OF THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—In the short space of two years, 530 churches have been erected, at an expense of 335,000*l.*, of which 285,000*l.* is already paid. There are 70 other churches in progress, which will be completed in the present year; and it is assumed, that 140 in addition to these will ultimately be wanted, raising the whole number of congregations in connexion with the church to 740. This is exclusive of 42 *quoad sacra* churches, possession of which is disputed by the establishment. The whole sum collected for church building is 320,000*l.* Last year the Sustentation Fund produced 52,500*l.*, yielding the ministers then employed about 100*l.* a year each. In the present year the produce of the fund is 75,500*l.*, yielding each clergyman 122*l.* This allowance from the Central Fund is a guarantee to the ministers of the weaker congregations against extreme poverty, but each congregation is expected to add to, or "supplement," the allowance in proportion to its means, and the duty is rarely neglected. Indeed, we believe that most of the clergymen in towns are as well paid in the Free church as they were in the establishment, though their brethren in thinly peopled districts are of course less fortunate. In addition to the sums mentioned, about 100,000*l.* has been raised for missions in the two years, and 120,000*l.* more for what is called the Congregational Fund. Altogether, the sum raised and expended amounts to 725,000*l.*, exclusive of 60,000*l.* subscribed for schools and a new college, which will be forthcoming when required. These astonishing pecuniary efforts have been made by a small part of the population of Scotland (probably not exceeding one-fourth), consisting partly of the working, but chiefly of the middle classes. Very few of the landed proprietors, or what are called the gentry, or persons combining fashionable habits with independent means, adhere to the Free church. Its strength lies among the serious, thoughtful, and busy classes, including, no doubt, some men of considerable wealth. The disruption was a bold experiment, and the success with which it has been carried through exhibits a most gratifying proof of the vast resources which an intelligent people, acting in union, can find within themselves for the accomplishment of any object which stirs the depths of their moral feelings. —*Scotsman.*

MR THOMAS GREENE, M.P. FOR LANCASTER.—It is currently reported, in well-informed circles, that, whenever a dissolution of parliament may occur, the hon. gentleman will not again offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the borough, but that he will be raised to the peerage.—*Lanc. Guardian.*

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.—A curious return has just been laid before parliament, in relation to the projected railways now before parliament. It thence appears that the railways of which plans and sections have been deposited with the railway department of the board of trade amount in length, for Great Britain and Ireland, to no less than eight thousand and eighty miles, being thus nearly twenty-four times the length of England itself! The following are the proportions of the lines proposed to be made in the different countries of the United Kingdom:—England has, as her share of these projected railways, 6086 miles and a fraction; Scotland has about 1-10th the quantity—the proposed lines in that country only extending to 595 miles; Ireland, however, is far ahead of Caledonia in this respect, and the sister isle has no fewer than 1401 miles of railway projected to be laid down therein. These statements have regard only to the projected lines which are this session before parliament for consideration. They do not include any portion of the numerous lines that have since, and are weekly, or rather daily, being brought forward, but merely give the length of the railways, plans for which were deposited with the Board of Trade towards the close of last year, in accordance with the directions issued by the railway department of that board.

Correspondence.

DISSENTERS AND THEIR IRISH FELLOW-SUBJECTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR—Will you allow me, through the medium of your pages, to offer one suggestion to the Nonconformists of Great Britain?

When the agitation concerning the grant to Maynooth shall have subsided, it will be necessary that a proper direction be given to the feelings which that agitation has aroused in the public mind. The feelings of indignation awakened by the manifest subjection, in this measure, of the claims of religion to those of state policy, must, of course, be now directed against the monster grievance of our empire—the state church. But in right-thinking men other feelings have of late been aroused or augmented, feelings of sympathy with neglected, oppressed, injured Ireland. What with irregular ambition on the one hand, and crafty and heartless policy on the other, it will go hard indeed with our sister island, if no voice but that of intolerant bigotry shall cross the channel from the Protestants of Britain. Let the Dissenters of England, and Wales, and Scotland, show themselves in their proper character, friends of all men, by raising at once and aloud the call for "Justice to Ireland." Let them petition the legislature; let them meet together and express a common feeling with their injured fellow-subjects, and show to Ireland that the heart of the Nonconformist body is stirred with sympathy in the view of her multiplied wrongs. The former leaders of the Irish people are no longer to be trusted; the just cause must be overwhelmed in defeat, unless others shall come forward to assist and befriended; and none can do this more consistently, and, I am persuaded, none would ever do it more cheerfully, than British Nonconformists.

Measures of the kind suggested will furnish the clearest and best comment on the sentiments expressed by the Dissenting delegates, in their late address to the people of Ireland.

I am, my dear sir, sincerely yours,
B. F. B.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

MALDON, ESSEX.—Mr Vincent has issued the following address, which has been widely circulated, and a large public meeting is to be held in the open air, at the front of the Town hall, on Thursday night. The lectures hitherto delivered in the town have been attended with triumphant success; and it is now resolved to appeal for the verdict of the whole population. It is hoped that Maldon will at least return one "good man and true" at the next election:—

"TO THE ELECTORS AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF MALDON AND VICINITY.

"FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—The committee of the Complete Suffrage Association lately formed in your town, have invited me to address you publicly on questions affecting your rights and privileges, and the interests of our beloved country. I have the honour to announce, that I shall do so on the evening of Thursday, the 12th of June, 1845.

"The conduct of her Majesty's ministers is seen in their apostasy from their own principles, and their open disregard of the petitions of the people. The corrupt and dependent state of the House of Commons, the heavy burthens borne by the industrious classes, the rapidly-increasing dislike of the nation for its rulers, call imperatively upon the good and the wise of the people to bury all party animosities, and unite in defence of the common interest.

"There is no safety for the nation but in an intelligent and virtuous people. The people must make themselves acquainted with the science of government, and learn that the secret of their country's danger is the overwhelming power of an irresponsible aristocracy, and in their own servility.

"Those who wish to free religion from the corrupt influence of statesmen, trade from the bondage of monopoly, and legislation from its direct party bias, must prepare to base government upon the morals of Christianity, by giving to every man his own free vote in the commonwealth in which God has placed him.

"I respectfully call upon the people to shake off their lethargy, and to assemble in thousands to listen candidly to the truths I shall endeavour to propound.

"I am, fellow-countrymen, yours faithfully,
HENRY VINCENT.

"London, May 31, 1845."

LEICESTER COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting was holden on Tuesday evening, the Rev. J. Bloodworth in the chair. The secretary read a letter from Mr Crawford, M.P., acknowledging the resolutions and petition adopted at the last meeting. He also read a list of the members who supported Mr Crawford's motion for considering, along with the subjects contained in Lord John Russell's resolutions, the demand of the people for an extension of the franchise; and observed that the list showed the salutary effect of the assertion of complete suffrage principles at the poll; for in it were to be found the names of Mr Bouverie, who was opposed, last year, at Kilmarnock, by Mr Vincent; of Colonel Ferguson, who was opposed at Kirkcaldy by Dr Bowring; of Mr Tancred, who was opposed by Mr Vincent, at Banbury; of Mr Trelawney, with whom Mr Vincent contested Tavisstock, and of his colleague for that borough, Lord Edward Russell; and besides these there were several others who had been subjected to considerable opposition, though without a poll. He then moved, "That the thanks of this association be given to those members who supported Mr Crawford's amendment." Mr Clark seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. Some conversation ensued on the necessity of being better prepared for an election; after which it was resolved that the secretary enter into correspondence upon the subject, and that the committee be requested to give it their best attention. The adjourned discussion on the condition of the working classes was

then resumed. Some interesting remarks were made upon the employment of surplus and unskilled labour on the land—upon shorter hours—upon the distribution of wealth—and upon free trade—all in connexion with political power—by Mr Bird, Mr Pegg, Mr Manning, Mr Parker, the chairman, and others; and, at a late hour, the further consideration of the question was adjourned till the next meeting.—*Leicester Mercury*.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—A lecture on the subject of civil and religious liberty was delivered by Mr Henry Vincent, on Wednesday, the 28th of May, at the British school, Walthamstow, to an attentive, numerous, and intelligent audience. Mr J. J. Freeman, of the London Missionary Society, presided, and, in a few judicious remarks, introduced the lecturer to the company. Mr Vincent addressed the meeting on the importance of the subject which had called it together at this important crisis—the duty of every man to examine and judge for himself in matters of conscience—the utter absurdity of civil rulers attempting to choose and enforce any religious test or dogmas upon their subjects—the responsibility of all men to God alone for their religious belief—and, consequently, the inconsistency of compelling attention to creeds and forms of religion. Mr V. took a concise but perspicuous view of the history of our own country, to show that, in practice as well as theory, the attempts had failed, in every case, to maintain ascendancy over the minds of men in matters of religion—referring, as he rapidly glanced at bygone days, to our Henrys, Charleses, and Jameses, until he lighted on the reign of the most finished George and gentleman of England and Europe—yet these anomalies were all defenders of the faith and conservators of public morals. Alas! for her religion and her stability! When the rulers are wicked, no wonder that the people go astray. Mr V. showed how impossible it was that perfect civil freedom could be enjoyed when religious freedom was held in abeyance, and that neither could be complete while the church was in connexion with the state. Mr V. riveted the attention of the audience for two hours; and, in closing—as, indeed, throughout—powerfully appealed to the judgments and consciences of his auditors; treating the peculiar views of the churchman with kindness and respect, while he fearlessly and energetically showed that religion had won its way, despite of all state interference, from the earliest ages of Christianity, and that civil rulers and ecclesiastics, ever since the introduction of the pure and simple doctrines of the gospel, had stood in the way of the education and enlightenment of the people. Mr Hossack, Dissenting minister, returned thanks in a suitable address to Mr Vincent, which was seconded by Mr E. Clarke, who remarked that he was more than ever convinced, from the admirable address of Mr Vincent, that there should be "no endowment of Maynooth, and no religious establishments at all." Mr V. returned thanks, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried unanimously, amid the cheers of a delighted audience.

General News.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

CITY POLICE.—The Court of Common Council have adopted the report of the city police committee, which recommended "the raising of an additional number of constables, not exceeding 50, to be under the superintendence of the commissioners, and to be employed exclusively in watching particular spots and premises, on application duly made for their services, from the owners of such premises, who were also to bear all expenses."

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS.—The first anniversary festival for the increase of the funds of this asylum was celebrated on Thursday, in the usual manner of such festivals, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, under the arrangements of Messrs Bathe and Breach, and the committee, stewards, &c. The chair was taken at 6 o'clock, by Mr Hindley, M.P., who was supported by Messrs Tritton, Wire, Sewell, Morley, the Rev. Dr Reed, Dr Mortimer, the Rev. Mr Sherman, the Rev. Mr Martin, Mr Sheriff Hunter, the celebrated Mohun Lal, &c., and about 80 friends and supporters of the society. The musical department was assigned to Messrs G. F. Taylor, Genge, Rennie, Lee, H. Smith, and Giffin; and, in the absence of his father, Mr Toole, jun., acted as toastmaster, and preserved order and silence. The healths of "Her Majesty the Queen," of Prince Albert, and of "the rest of the Royal Family," were given and received with due honours, and many loyal and appropriate toasts succeeded. The children, 16 in number, the present objects of the benevolence of the society, were introduced after dinner in the room. Their appearance was admirable. The amount of subscriptions was stated to be upwards of £700, a very large sum considering the short time this new society has been in existence, and the difficulties it has had to contend with.—*Times*.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—At the second annual meeting of the members of this institution, which was held last week, it came out that Mr J. S. Buckingham, its most active promoter, besides receiving nothing whatever in the shape of a salary, or other emolument, had given for the use of the members of the Institute, in property and payments with a view to increase its attractions, upwards of a thousand pounds from his own private means. It was unanimously resolved, therefore, to present him with a substantial testimonial from the body of the members, as a mark of their respect and entire satisfaction with his management.

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION.—On Saturday the plaintiff in this action, the particulars of which have been so fully before the public, proceeded to sign final judgment upon the writ of inquiry issued upon the judgment given by the Court of Queen's Bench in favour of the plaintiff, upon demurrer to the pleas of justification pleaded by the defendant, and upon which inquiry the jury gave a verdict of £200 damages, the full amount claimed in the declaration, and to tax his costs, which after taxation amounted to upwards of £200, making with the damages upwards of £400. Execution has been issued upon the judgment for the amount, no writ of error being issued or allowed up to the time of closing the offices. The plaintiff therefore, is at liberty to proceed with his execution, the amount of which, when it is lodged in the hands of the sheriff of Kent, in which county the Serjeant-at-arms resides, will be paid under protest. The course the House of Commons will take in the matter is at present uncertain. There are also actions pending, one in which the son of Mr Pearce, the clerk, are plaintiffs, arising under the same circumstances.—*Globe*.

CHORAL MEETING OF MR HULLAH'S PUPILS.—Exeter Hall on Wednesday presented to strangers a curious reverse of its ordinary musical aspect; the auditory filled the platform and galleries, and the whole area of the building being densely crowded with performers, in number from 1,500 to 2,000. The result of their solitary public trial for the present year was fully satisfactory, and showed that for some time past, while the system has ceased to be noisily obtruded on the public, a quiet progress has been making, and that the art of effective part singing has been accomplished by a considerable number. The exhibition of Wednesday surprised many who had attended previous meetings, by the precision of many of the performances, and the fine effects of light and shade introduced. These were at times of a nature to remind us of those exhibited at the anniversaries of the Madrigal society by the most practised vocalists and musicians. We missed the energetic forte, which is so conspicuous a feature of the well-drilled and accurate chorus, and there was a frequent inclination to drag the time, which could be corrected only by a vigorous exertion of the baton. But in opposition to these blemishes, we must place an admirable *tutti piano*, a generally good intonation, an expressive delivery of the parts, correctness in holding suspensions and pedal-basses, and in delivering chromatic intervals; in short, many of the effects principally admired in vocalists of professional education were shown to be no longer exclusive attainments. The classes are now, we understand, to raise funds for a music-hall of their own, to perform oratorios, &c.; and lo! as if by magic, the Sacred Harmonic Society will have a gigantic competitor in the field, and rivalry must commence where for once one might have thought it fairly excluded. But the issue will be for the benefit of art.—*Spectator*.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—A meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, in Willis's rooms, London, to consider the best means for the further prevention of the loss of life by fire, the late lamentable occurrence in Dover street presenting the occasion for an appeal to the public generally for support. W. Pownall, Esq. took the chair. Resolutions were passed, declaring the urgent necessity for a number of fire escapes to be stationed throughout the metropolis, and that they should be served by a numerous and efficient body of men, well and regularly trained to the work;—that the members of parliament for the city and the various metropolitan boroughs be earnestly requested to support some legislative enactment compelling the parochial authorities to provide a sufficient number of their fire escapes in their respective parishes;—and that government be requested to aid the Society, or altogether to take the ministration of its affairs into their hands.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.—In the Sheriff's court, on Thursday, the Duke of Brunswick obtained a verdict against the *Lancaster Guardian*, for a libel, in which it was stated that the Duke had been arrested at Preston Guild, as one of the "swell mob." The duke pleaded his own cause in person; and wandered to many things besides the matter in hand—his wrongs as a deposed sovereign, ill-treatment at the hands of his uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, and other relations, with a variety of complaints, that he could not go to the theatre without being insulted, and the like. He was frequently interrupted by Mr Under-sheriff Bullock. The jury gave £200 damages.

DESERTION OF CHILDREN.—In the parish of St Matthew, Bethnal-green, the board of guardians have issued an order, offering rewards for the apprehension of no less than ten persons, who have deserted their children, nearly thirty in number, and left them chargeable to the parish.

THE MORAL OF THE GALLOWES.—At Guildhall Henry Warburton, a young man who lodged in the New Cut, Lambeth, was committed for picking pockets in view of the gallows on Monday. Mr Bryan, a bootmaker, in Berwick street, was standing in the crowd, just before the culprit was brought out, and found the prisoner fumbling at his waistcoat-pocket. He missed two half-crowns, and they were found in the possession of the prisoner.

DOCTORS DIFFER.—Sir Robert Peel tells us that the repeal agitation cannot be put down by force, and, therefore, proposes the Maynooth grant. The Duke of Wellington declares that it is as clear as the sun at noon-day that the repealers cannot carry their object against the resolution of the government and the legislature, and, therefore, to avoid an appearance of persecution, he proposes the Maynooth grant. In the House of Commons, the Maynooth grant is found necessary because the repealers are so strong.

In the House of Lords, it is equally essential because the repealers are so weak. "The government cannot make the repealers succumb," says Sir Robert Peel. "The repealers cannot make the government succumb," says the Duke. Garrisons in besieged towns, on the point of famine, have thrown bread into the enemy's lines in token of their abundant means of holding out. Maynooth is our great captain's last loaf flung to the enemy, partly out of generosity, and partly to indicate the hopelessness of laying siege to a place with such plentiful resources. —*Examiner*.

THE QUEEN'S GRAND BALL.—The Queen gave a *bal costumé*, on Friday evening, at Buckingham Palace, at which all the guests appeared in the costume of the period between 1740 and 1750. The company numbered about twelve hundred, and included the diplomatic corps and the principal foreigners of distinction at present in the metropolis, all of whom adopted the foreign costumes of that date, appearing in the uniform of their respective nations. The nobility and gentry present in numerous cases adopted the costumes of members of their families living at that period, the dresses being copied from family portraits with the greatest exactness. The Queen's dress was as follows:—

Her Majesty's Dress.—Composed of gold tissue, brocaded in coloured flowers, green leaves and silver, trimmed round the top bottom, and sides (the upper dress being open in front), with point lace over red riband; the dress looped up with satin ribands and two large bows, in each of which is a diamond bow and tassel. The stomacher composed of two large diamond bows and a diamond point; the sleeves, which are tight, finished with point-lace ruffles, and trimmed with red riband; on the left arm the Garter in diamonds, and on the right a diamond rosette. The blue riband and diamond George as usual. The under-petticoat, of white and silver tissue, trimmed with a deep flounce of rich point-lace (which had belonged to Queen Charlotte), headed by a quilling of red satin riband and bows; above, a narrower flounce of point-lace, trimmed like the other; in each riband-bow a diamond rosette.

Prince Albert wore a suit of crimson velvet and gold, the coat-lining and waistcoat of white satin; with the insignia of the Garter. The dancing took place in the ball-room and throne-room; in which were stationed respectively Collinet's and Musard's bands. About midnight there was a grand banquet; and shortly after half-past two o'clock, the company retired. Amongst the company was the Duke de Nemours, who has come over from France on a visit to the Queen.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 11th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.—Mr VILLIERS' annual motion for a committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering his resolutions for the abolition of all restrictions on the importation of foreign corn, was the only business which occupied the House last evening. The debate showed a remarkable progress in the free trade question; the whig party, with Lord John Russell at their head, voted for the motion, although still clinging to their fixed duty notions. Mr VILLIERS opened the debate with a masterly and elaborate speech, the principal part of which was directed to expose the fallacy that the corn laws were a benefit to the agricultural interest. He wanted the members of the Agricultural Protection Society, and more particularly Mr S. O'Brien, who had its resources at his command, to explain how it was that the farmer was in his present distressed condition, considering the protection which had been so long afforded him, and how it happened that the farmer differed from any other capitalist. He thought that Mr O'Brien was precluded, on this occasion, from saying two things, at least—first, that it was owing to the recent measures of her Majesty's government that the farmer was in distress, for he had been subject to similar distress at different periods during the last thirty-five years; and, secondly, that the landlord and the farmer were swimming in the same boat together, for the landlords were in general well off, and had not made any reduction in their usual luxuries and establishments. Those who were interested in the maintenance of the corn laws had been guilty of a premeditated attempt to deceive the people on this subject, by stating in sundry publications that this foreign supply would make food cheap, and that if food were made cheap, it would reduce the wages of the people and injure them accordingly. He hoped that those who cheered that statement would come forward that evening and refute the speech of Sir James Graham, who had triumphantly shown, on a recent occasion, that the poor were better off, and that pauperism and crime had materially diminished, owing to the recent decrease of prices. The fact was, that when you rendered the price of food high, you threw two-thirds of the labouring population of Great Britain out of employment. The motion having been seconded by Mr Oswald, a dead pause ensued; no hon. member on either side of the House seeming disposed to rise. General expectation was apparently turned towards Sir J. Graham, who touched his hat, but hesitated; at the same moment Mr Christopher stood up, but was pulled back into his seat by an hon. gentleman who had observed the equivocal symptom of an immediate speech from the Home Secretary. All was silent for an instant or so, but Sir J. Graham remaining seated, Mr Christopher at length got up and moved a direct negative to the motion, which he considered impolitic and uncalled-for. He entered

into a long defence of the present corn laws. Mr MITCHELL followed, declaring himself a convert from a fixed duty to total repeal. Sir JAMES GRAHAM declared he should give a decided negative to the motion; and then proceeded to make a free-trade speech. He would not deny that it was his opinion, that by a gradual and cautious policy, it was expedient to bring our system of corn laws into a nearer approximation to those wholesale principles which governed our legislation with respect to other industrial departments. It was, however, his conviction that suddenly land at once to throw open the trade in corn would be inconsistent with the well-being of the community, and would give such a shock to the agricultural interest as would throw many other interests into a state of convulsion. The object of every government, without distinction of party, for the last twenty years, had been to substitute protecting for prohibitory duties, and to reduce gradually protecting duties where it had them to deal with. He approved this as a safe principle, and showed that it was the key-stone of the policy of Sir R. Peel. After combating some of Mr Villiers' arguments, he declared that he placed no value on the fixed duty of 4s. proposed by Lord John Russell; it would be of no avail as a protection, whilst it would be liable to all the obloquy of a protecting duty; and he, therefore agreed with Mr Mitchell, that, if we got rid of the present corn law, we had better assent to a total repeal. He proceeded to demonstrate, at considerable length, the injurious consequences which would result from the sudden change proposed by Mr Villiers. Mr BRIGHT was at a loss to discover whether the speech which Sir J. Graham had just delivered was intended to give more hope to the opposition, or more consolation to the ministerial side of the House. Sir James had evidently been endeavouring to say one thing in one part of his speech, and to unsay it in the next. In the commencement, he had been a furious free trader—in the close, he had brought forward in a mass all the fallacies of the Protection Society. It was time that this imposture should cease; for, so long as it prevailed, the country would be involved in a perpetual agitation. The question of the repeal of the corn laws was now only one of time. Mr A. S. O'BRIEN declined Mr Villiers' challenge, and said that he merely rose to show that he was not unwilling to do justice to the great taste and skill displayed by the manufacturing classes in the arrangement of the bazaar recently opened in Covent Garden. Mr CAVENDISH and Lord EBRINGTON having explained the reasons which had induced them to abandon their former opposition to the motion, Mr COBDEN proceeded to follow up Mr Villiers' argument in condemnation of the corn laws. Mr G. BANKES endeavoured to show the fallacy of Mr Cobden's reasoning, and said he thought it very unfair in the manufacturers to seek to take away from the landed proprietors that protection which they had now enjoyed for many years. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after some strictures on Sir James Graham's speech, from the tenor of which it might have been supposed that Sir James Graham, if he did not go along with him in his proposition for a moderate fixed duty, or with Mr Villiers for a total repeal of the corn laws, would at any rate propose a scheme by which the existing protection would be diminished, explained his reasons for supporting the motion. Mr Villiers' first two resolutions were in accordance with those which he (Lord J. Russell) had proposed a few nights ago; and as his hon. friend proposed to consider in committee his third resolution, "that it is expedient that all restrictions on corn should be now abolished," he (Lord J. Russell) felt himself at liberty to go into committee with him, and to consider in what way a relaxation of the corn law should be made. The corn law, as it now stood, was vicious in principle, and could not be long maintained in its present condition. Sir R. PEEL closed the debate. He said that if he could believe in the predictions of Mr Cobden, his objections to an immediate repeal of the corn law would be greatly alleviated; but he could not, and therefore he must proceed in pursuance of his own policy to reconcile the gradual approach of our legislation to sound principle on this subject with the interests which had grown up under a different state of things. He then proceeded to defend the existing corn law and tariff, and to maintain that under their operation there had been a great revival of domestic industry and foreign commerce. Lord HOWICK called attention to the fact that not one word had been said that evening by the government in contradiction to the first two resolutions of Mr Villiers condemnatory of the principles and policy of the present corn law. After a brief reply from Mr VILLIERS, the House divided, when there appeared—for the motion, 122; against it, 254: majority against it, 132.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS was last night again occupied with the Maynooth bill. An immense mass of petitions was, as usual, presented against the measure; the Marquis of BREADALBANE, 72 petitions with 12,015 signatures. The noble peer, on presenting petitions from the Free Church of Scotland, called attention to the splendid illustration of the efficiency of the voluntary principle presented in the fact that that body had raised since the secession no less than £725,450. The Duke of WELLINGTON then moved that the House go into committee on the bill, which was met by Lord CLANCARTY with the amendment that the bill should be committed that day six months. He rested his opposition principally on the absence of proof that there was a want of funds at Maynooth, and upon the inappropriateness of the time at which the measure had been introduced. The discussion which followed was brief, but significant; turning upon the policy of endowing the

Roman Catholic clergy. Lord WICKLOW and Earl FITZWILLIAM each thought the measure indispensable, but would not provide the funds out of the consolidated fund. Ireland should maintain her own establishments. Lord CLANCARTY having withdrawn his amendment, Lord WHARNCLIFFE denied that the present bill was any earnest of the future intentions of government. He had himself formerly expressed opinions in favour of an endowment of the Romish clergy; but it would not be prudent to propose such a measure, unless it were in conformity with the opinions of the English people. In the mean time, it would be the business of ministers to watch that feeling. The Marquis of BREADALBANE trusted that the people of England would take warning by this declaration; and the bill having then rapidly gone through committee, their lordships adjourned.

THE CASE OF MR OAKELEY, minister of Margaret Street chapel, was brought on for hearing before the court of Arches yesterday. He was charged with having offended against the laws, statutes, constitution, and canons ecclesiastical, by having published the letter with which our readers are already familiar. After a lengthened hearing, Sir H. J. Fust said that he should take time to consider his judgment. He said the question did not turn upon the *quo animo* Mr Oakeley had subscribed the articles, but merely whether the doctrines he had published were or were not repugnant to those of the church of England.

The ratifications of the convention between the crowns of France and England for the suppression of the traffic in slaves were exchanged at the Foreign office, on Saturday last.

The proxies of Lords Enniskillen, Skelmersdale, and Mayo, were entered to be given against the Maynooth bill. By some accident they were not given. Lord Cadogan paired off against the bill with Lord Essex.—*Globe*.

It is rumoured that Mr Milnes Gaskell, now a lord of the treasury, will be made secretary to the Board of Control, in the place of Mr Emerson Tennent, who goes out to be colonial secretary in Ceylon; and that Sir Charles Douglas, M.P. for Warwick, will succeed Mr Milnes Gaskell. Let the electors of Warwick be on the look-out.—*Globe*.

MR O'CONNELL'S PROGRESS TO THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.—A letter from Fermoy, dated Sunday, contains the following particulars of Mr O'Connell's journey:—"Mr O'Connell, accompanied by his eldest son, Mr Maurice O'Connell, his kinsman, Captain Primrose, Mr Steele, and Captain Broderick, arrived here yesterday evening from Kilkenny, where he breakfasted. The mayor and some members of the corporation of that city paid their respects to Mr O'Connell before his departure. All through his route, and the towns along the line, Mr O'Connell was hailed as he passed with manifestations of popular attachment, especially in Clonmel and Kilkenny. In Clogheen, in the hilly district of Tipperary, near the Knockmilledhawn mountains, the enthusiasm exceeded anything of the kind I have witnessed. Multitudes lined the road, hurraing and shouting. Triumphant arches were erected at every hundred yards, with inscriptions of "Repeal," "O'Connell," "God save the Queen," &c. Mr O'Connell, who seemed greatly delighted with his reception in Clogheen, lauded the people for their peaceable conduct, and their determination strictly to obey the law whilst seeking for repeal. From Clogheen to this town was one scene of popular rejoicing. Last night this place was all festivity, but perfectly tranquil at the same time. An enormous bonfire was lighted opposite the hotel where Mr O'Connell and his friends passed the night. Triumphant arches were placed at the extremities of the great bridge over the Blackwater, and in various parts of the town. Bands of music played during the evening, and multitudes paraded the streets. This morning, after attending mass in the chapel here, Mr O'Connell proceeded to Glanmire, to meet the procession which is to accompany him into Cork.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION met as usual on Monday; but, owing to Mr O'Connell's absence, the attendance was scanty. Mr J. O'Connell, M.P., brought forward a petition to Parliament against the 10th section of the New Irish Colleges bill, which gives to government the right of appointment and removal of professors, and constitutes her Majesty and successors the sole visitors. He stated that the Irish repeal members of Parliament had resolved upon a strenuous opposition to this clause, and intended to go over to England to defeat it. Mr W. S. O'Brien, M.P., concurred in the opposition which the Association had determined to give to the 10th clause of the bill, but was not prepared to admit the correctness of the assertion that it was impossible that the science of geology could be communicated to Catholics by a Protestant. He should attend his place in Parliament on Friday next, in order to prevent the bills going into committee. The meeting had not concluded at the hour of post. The rent was about £370.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English ..	2010		360			580
Scotch....						
Irish						
Foreign ..	740	3000				

Prices are about the same as on Monday, but the market is by no means brisk.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A. R. Hackett." We must refer him to the editor of the *Christian Witness* for satisfaction.
- Our Liverpool correspondent is informed that the best book on the subject, we are aware of, is a small pamphlet by Mr H. Spencer, "On the Proper Sphere of Government," published by Brittain, Paternoster Row.
- "X. Y. Z." will see that we have dealt with the reverend gentleman.
- "Samuel Cook." We are exceedingly reluctant to set aside his communication, but want of space compels us.
- "B. Juvenis." We were engaged for a whole twelve-month in doing what he recommends, and the fruit of our labour is just being separately published.
- "C. Rose" will be liable to imprisonment for contempt of court.
- "An Earnest Nonconformist" should set about the work in his own locality.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1845.

SUMMARY.

As Maynooth has had the place of honour in our columns for many weeks past, and as, within a little period, the subject will be buried in the statute books of the realm, we propose to give it precedence in our summary once more. We have to notice a third Conference in opposition to the measure—an Irish Conference—an Orange Conference—a Conference which rejoiced in Kentish fire and Tresham Gregg—a Conference of furious bigotry, unredeemed by the smallest intellectual power—at which Sir C. E. Smith and Mr Blackburn, editor of the *Congregational Magazine*, were present, and took part in the proceedings. The former gentleman somewhat abjured his voluntarism—at least, if reports speak truly—deplored the meeting at Crosby Hall—and, on the authority of some gentleman connected with the London Missionary Society, stated that the sentiments propounded there were not in accordance with the sentiments of Protestant Dissenters generally. We have before intimated that Dissenters would do well to look a little sharper than they have done of late after the secretaries and committees of their great religious associations; and we suggest that, at the next meeting of the directors of the London Missionary Society, it would be a becoming thing to call upon Sir C. E. Smith to give up the names of those gentlemen whom he consulted, in order that the constituents of the society may know by whom they are misrepresented, and act accordingly. The latter gentleman, Mr Blackburn, surpassed himself—and this is saying a vast deal. He regarded himself as a much fitter exponent of Dissenting feeling in England than the seven or eight hundred delegates assembled at Crosby hall. The modesty of this assumption speaks for itself: the consistency of this gentleman's conduct with his professions is another matter; and if the Congregational Union be worth a single doit, it will instantly call its secretary to account. For ourselves, we are not in the smallest degree surprised. We are always glad, where there is unsoundness, that it should show itself unmistakably.

The Lords terminated their discussion on Wednesday night, or rather Thursday morning, with a division which showed a majority of 157 in favour of the measure. In the debate ministers had the talent on their side, and the minority had the bigotry. The Bishop of Exeter, whilst arguing against the measure, wittingly conceded its principle. The Bishop of Norwich, whilst contending for it, let out a strong current of whig latitudinarianism; and, adverting to what passed at Crosby hall, appeared to derogate from the importance of Dissenting opposition, because that opposition was directed against all state establishments of religion. No new arguments were adduced. The question was discussed as one simply of state policy. The tone of their lordships would lead one to infer, that if the endowment of Islamism would but keep people quiet, they would consent to endow it with all their hearts—in short, they know nothing more of religion than as a convenient tool for state purposes.

On Monday evening Lord Stanley submitted the outline of his bill, founded upon the recent report of the commissioners, for giving compensation to ejected tenants in Ireland for improvements made, at their expense, on the property of landlords. These improvements are to be confined to building, repairing, draining, and fencing; and the arrangement is, that the tenant shall be able to claim, for a certain term of years, a fixed rate of compensation, constantly decreasing according to the length of his tenancy, for the money he has expended on these objects. There is to be a commissioner of improvements, who is to arbitrate all such claims, and assistant commissioners to aid

him in his work. The bill, so far as it goes, appears calculated to afford some relief to the agricultural tenantry of the sister isle. The principle of the measure is unquestionably good. Upon its details we cannot venture to pronounce at first sight. Nor is there much reason for haste; for, in all probability, it will be one of the "dropped" bills of the session, and is produced, at the present moment, rather for show than for more substantial service.

The House of Commons have been variously engaged during the past week. On Tuesday se'nnight, Mr Hume moved an address to the Crown to confer a pension on Sir Henry Pottinger, and Parliament, deviating from its most absurd preference of military to diplomatic success, acquiesced in the proposal. Then came Mr Ward's annual motion for inquiry into the peculiar burdens on land—a motion which, had it been successful, would have smashed one of the agriculturists' crack arguments for protection. Of course, therefore, it was negatived. On Thursday, the backward state of railway business came under discussion, and a select committee was appointed to suggest some regulations to protect parties interested in these speculations from the serious injustice inflicted by delay. Lord Ashley introduced, on Friday, a bill for the treatment of lunatics—a little bit of pet benevolence, which interferes with none of the vested privileges of his order, and which he will be able to carry without exposing his ministerial friends to peril. The rest of the time of the House of Commons has been occupied in committee on the Scotch and Irish Banking bills, which measures seemed to create but little opposition.

Out-of-door news is unimportant, and requires nothing more than a passing notice. The sittings of the General Assembly of the Free Church, which were brought to a close on Tuesday, were more than usually interesting, from the discussions on the slavery question, and the presence of Dr Merle D'Aubigné, the celebrated historian of the Reformation, with other deputies from foreign churches. The depreciation of the voluntary principle by the Moderator, in his closing address, after such a wonderful exhibition of its efficiency as that contained in the financial report, was so truly undignified and absurd—so out of character with all the previous proceedings of the Assembly, as to call for nothing but the contempt of its supporters. In the northern part of Scotland the *Times*' own "commissioner" is doing the state much service, by publishing to the world the oppressive conduct of the landed interest in clearing their estates of those "sons of the soil" who are felt to stand in the way of aristocratic cupidity.

From Tahiti we learn that the French, after attempting in vain to induce Queen Pomare to resume the sovereignty under their protection, have invested another person—one of their own tools—with the rejected dignity.

THE OBVIOUS DIRECTION OF MODERN STATECRAFT.

THE drift of government in this country has, of late years, undergone an entire change. Its general object remains the same, but its ordinary appliances are completely altered. The intelligence of the age has outgrown the ruder and coarser system of restraint which, in former days, was found equal to the maintenance of what patrician rulers have agreed in miscalling "order." The many have at length learned to throw aside as worthless, and even mischievous, the weapons with which they were wont to assail the unfounded assumptions, or the unjust exercise, of state authority—and have betaken themselves to the higher ground of moral agitation. Hence, the means of oppression and defence upon which statesmen have been accustomed to rely, are, in this new position of antagonistic forces, utterly inapplicable. Law cannot now, as formerly, be thundered forth from the cannon's mouth. Against peaceable subjects soldiers are unavailing, and military skill is thrown away. Public opinion is beyond the reach of the most highly disciplined police. Mind, once active, cannot be crushed beneath the weight of matter. This being so, it follows, of necessity, that the relation of rulers and ruled must be secured by some other method. Two courses are open to men in power, and, in the present state of things, only two—to elevate the tone of government to the demands of mind, or to degrade mind to the existing standard of government—to insure cheerful obedience by a manly appeal to enlightened reason, or, by debauching reason, through the baser passions of our nature, to command abject submission. The first would have been fatal to exclusive privileges—the last, if successful, to public virtue. Affairs have come to that pass that our rulers must consent to do justice, or our people must consent to mental and moral prostitution.

British statesmen are aiming to compass the last of these results—and as, under the misleading designation of "a liberal policy," they are rapidly multiplying measures, the tendency of which, whatever may be their ostensible object, will be to form opinion, to generate moral habits, and to

control religious faith—in a word, to subdue mind—with a view to subserve the purposes of the ruling order, we are extremely anxious that the intelligent and reflecting among our fellow-countrymen should have a clear perception of the real scope of this policy—that they should understand whence it springs, and whither it is wending its way—that they should be thoroughly alive to the extreme peril to which it will hereafter expose both civil and religious liberty—and that they should be duly impressed with the conviction, that, for the evils which the new system of statecraft, if allowed to mature its plans, must entail upon society, there remains no accessible remedy.

It cannot but have struck every thoughtful observer of public events, that all the more important movements of government, in our own day, have been directed upon mind. Educational and ecclesiastical measures, framed with an external aspect of liberality, have become fashionable with the legislature. It is equally apparent, that zealous activity, in this novel sphere of action, is accompanied by no disposition to undo the heavy burdens, to relax the unjust restrictions, to destroy the gigantic monopolies, which weigh down, and cripple, and paralyse the best energies of the people. Let the two phenomena be viewed side by side, and, without any breach of charity, we may arrive at a correct notion of the intention of government. Concern for the people's highest interests could not prompt the one without affecting the other. Men cannot sincerely seek for the nation a high state of intellectual and religious training, at least with any view to its unquestionable benefits, and, at the same time, most pertinaciously uphold a system of civil and commercial restraint confessedly ruinous in all its operations. If, consequently, our rulers are now chiefly interested in plans which are designed to touch the mind and conscience of the community, the object before them must be one which squares with that more selfish policy, which, in spite of common sense and common honesty, they are bent upon perpetrating, if possible. Ecclesiastical grants and academical institutions contemplate for their ultimate end neither the religion nor the intellectual elevation of the people. They are the modern instruments by which aristocracy labours to secure itself in the enjoyment of its spoils—they look towards the safety of church property, the extension of ministerial patronage, the creation of offices, the protection from successful assault of every hateful monopoly as their true practical result. The priest and the professor—the religious teacher and the schoolmaster—have an influence in the origination and direction of opinion dangerous to unjust assumptions. That which the legislature is intent upon at present is to get this influence into its own hands, and to use it for, instead of against, the continued domination of the few.

Men are very nimble in jumping to the conclusion that what is good in itself must be good in any hands. Nothing can be more unfounded. A good thing, corrupted to a bad purpose, is more extensively mischievous in many ways than a thing intrinsically bad. Parental authority and filial affection are, in themselves considered, most desirable; but we have known the one employed, and the other worked upon, for the basest ends which human wickedness could imagine. Popular ignorance is undoubtedly a tremendous evil; but the education which, whilst it enlightens the mind, corrupts also the heart, is still more earnestly to be deprecated.

The religious faith of a people may be more or less erroneous, but the worst forms of faith extant are preferable to scepticism, and therefore, comparatively speaking, may be regarded as good. But when that faith is made the handle by means of which government destroys all social prosperity—all popular independence—all hope of improvement, civil and spiritual—it is converted into a fearful curse.

Let any man read through with care the discussion in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Maynooth Endowment bill, and that in the House of Commons on the Irish Academical Institutions bill, and he cannot fail of discovering that the sole object of these measures is to make the people of Ireland think in unison with government on its present footing. Every injustice which fastens on the vitals of that country is to be retained intact—and the policy of our statesmen is to entice all the influence of the teaching class into an interested declaration in favour of that injustice. "We will choose your sentinels, and pay them," is a plain but faithful translation of these insidious schemes. Very liberal! And when, unwarily, the people have consented to this egregious imposition, they will bethink themselves, perhaps, of inquiring, whether the citadel of their liberties can be safe in the hands of subsidised guardians—whether men whose sympathies are with power, because all their worldly interests are bound up with it, are the most qualified to diffuse abroad a general sentiment of manly independence—and whether, when the sources of instruction are under the exclusive keeping of those

who profit by national servility, a state-supported priesthood, and state-trained middle class, will conduce to the elevation of the entire community. Of all the forms of statecraft, the newest, whilst it is the most specious, is also the worst.

HER MAJESTY'S BAL COSTUME.

THERE is no disloyalty, we hope, in making some free remarks upon the extraordinary spectacle exhibited last week at Buckingham palace. 'Tis said, "a cat may look at a king"—and surely, the amusements of the court, especially when allowed to suspend the business of legislation, and when brought under the eye of all the world by the laboured descriptions of the press, present a fair topic for plain-spoken comment. The *bal costumé* may, it is true, be a fitter theme for *Punch*, than for the *Nonconformist*—for ridicule than for censure—for the light shafts of raillery than for the heavier weapons of grave moral reflection. Nevertheless, we must take leave to say a word—and those of our readers who dislike the subject, or our method of handling it, can turn to more congenial matters in other columns.

We see no special reason why the aristocracy of these realms should, even in their pastimes, exercise their skill in *playing a part*. We should have imagined that, in the ordinary routine of their political life, wearing disguises had become so familiar to them as to have lost all its attractions. They who assume to be "the tribunes of the people"—who pass, in agricultural districts, for "the farmers' friends"—who pique themselves upon the title of "the protectors of the poor"—who delight in being recognised as "pillars of the church"—they who, in spite of corn laws, game laws, poor laws, and Maynooth endowment laws, can cheat themselves into the happy belief that they play to perfection these adopted characters, must be the victims of an uncontrollable passion for mimicry, if they deem Parliament too confined a sphere for its exercise. To seem what they are not—to speak, not as nature prompts, but in conformity with conventional, and often, antiquated, rules—to act as though their lot had been cast in by-gone days—to repeat, as if unimproved upon, or unexploded, the maxims of their great-grandfathers—to be blind to, and unaffected by, all that is characteristic of the passing age, its increased knowledge, its greater activity, its industrial enterprise, its yearnings after the true and the just—to be, in thought, feeling, principle, and habits, about a century behind the bulk of their fellow-countrymen—all this, one might have thought, was so every-day an occurrence with them, as to render a formal repetition of the same idea in their amusements, wearisome rather than exciting. We are not so much surprised at the information that they generally sustained their parts with great propriety—seeing they were so familiar with them—as that they could take pleasure in *playing* the part at all. The business of a man's life is seldom resorted to as his chosen pastime.

It may be, however, that the noble lords and untitled gentry found gratification in *dressing* for once in accordance with their more serious tastes, and in surrounding themselves with appearances which might make them utterly oblivious of modern advancement. Powdered wigs, velvet coats, lace ruffles, and hooped petticoats, the *minuet de la cour*, and the dance yclept Sir Roger de Coverley—these, and similar illustrations of the days of George the Second, would help to perfect the illusion to which they would fain abandon themselves—that the French revolution never flashed forth a fiery warning in the eyes of a frivolous and heartless noblesse—that population had not increased to an unmanageable extent—that British yeomen were yet proud of their country—that Manchester was unknown—and that the established church, sanctioning the brutal sports of the people in health, and administering to them as yet unquestioned rites in sickness, stood securely upon her arrogant pretensions. True, it was but a dream—the dream of a night; but what a delicious one for aristocracy! Could they who figured at Buckingham palace but have converted, by some potent magic, that dream into reality, and have compelled inexorable Time to put back the world's affairs a single century, how happy had they been! What heart-achings and forebodings would they not have lost! What anxieties for themselves and their "order"—the consequence of profligacy, both personal and political, indulged in since 1745—might they not have driven forth from their hearts! What liabilities, what incumbrances, what extravagant establishments, which existing means cannot sustain, nor pride suffer to be put down, would not have vanished into thin air! Aye! after all, the illusion must have been a glorious one; and, doubtless, many a peer, and peer's lady, bitterly regretted that ever it should fade away, and give place to stern reality.

We sometimes wonder whether they who move in the higher walks of society ever direct towards the future the beams of light which are radiated by the past. If they do, they may have observed, that the co-existence of wide-spread wretchedness and degradation in the lower ranks, with a taste for

unusually expensive and *outré* recreations in the upper, is an invariable precursor of troublous times. And this, not by accident, but in obedience to natural laws. The tone of mind which can relish these resorts to gay illusion, when all around is solemnly and sadly real, indicates such an utter absence of fellow-feeling between the ennobled few, and the suffering many, as to render certain, in the ordinary course of human affairs, an approaching collision between them. Such pastimes as the recent *bal costumé*, show a feverish thirst for amusement, a rage for piquant diversion, which cannot consist with a manly interest in actual life, or a feeling participation in those scenes which history will presently transfer to its pages. When classes once acquire a taste for romancing, they give evidence that the world, as it is, has ceased to engage their affections. They are the victims of *ennui*—and *ennui* in the very sight and midst of popular privations, is a symptom of heartlessness which society cannot long endure. Carnivals may exhibit much folly, but when rich and poor equally find a momentary indulgence in them, they are not, politically considered, to be feared. Carnivals confined to the nobility and gentry, when pauperism stalks through the land—preposterous gaiety in juxtaposition with extensive destitution—point to a not distant future, when the real will try a fall with the pretended; and when every man, titled or untitled, will be called upon to sustain a character, not for amusement, but for the preservation of his dearest interests.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Agriculture, for relief of, 13.
County Courts, for establishment of, 2.
Education (Ireland), for removing restrictions on, 11.
Factories, for restricting labour in, 35.
Game Laws, for repeal of, 1.
Hill Coonies, against importation of, 1.
Insolvent Debtors act, for repeal of, 1.
Justices' Clerks bill, against, 1.
Lord's Day, for the better observance of, 14.
Maynooth College, against grant to, 9.
Malt Tax, for repeal of, 4.
Parliamentary Suffrage, for extension of, 1.
Parochial Settlements bill, against, 5.
Physic and Surgery bill, against, 190.
Public Houses, for diminishing the number of, 2.
Sale of Beer act, for amendment of, 4.
Schoolmasters (Scotland), for ameliorating their condition, 2.
St Asaph and Bangor Dioceses, against union of, 3.
Union with Ireland, for repeal of, 1.
Universities (Scotland), for abolition of tests, 6.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Merchant Seamen's Fund bill.
Fresh Water Fishing bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Banking (Scotland) bill.
(Ireland) bill.

BILL READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Privy Council bill.
Canal Companies' Tolls bill.
Carriers bill.

DEBATES.

Thursday, June 5th.

RAILWAY BILLS.

Mr LABOUCHERE drew the attention of the House to the state of private business. There were then 243 railway projects before the House, of which 140 were before committees. The committees often sit for some time, and the expense for each bill is enormous: in the case of the London and York, it has been £3,000 daily. It is quite clear that the mass of railway bills cannot pass into law this session; and he thought that all bills which had been before committees and reported ought to be taken up next session without fresh expense to the promoters. Accordingly, he moved a resolution, declaring that, as many bills could not pass, in consequence of the delays occasioned by their number and by the reports of the Board of Trade, the House would adopt measures next session to prevent additional expense; and directing a select committee to be appointed, to consider the best way of doing so.

Sir GEORGE CLERK objected, that there was no precedent for thus pledging the House to grant relief. He moved an amended resolution, appointing a committee to consider if it were expedient to take any measures, and if so, what measures, to prevent further delay and expense in taking up the bills next session.

There was an animated discussion; but eventually Mr LABOUCHERE withdrew his motion, and Sir George Clerk's was affirmed.

BANKING IN SCOTLAND.

On Sir R. PEEL moving that the House resolve itself into committee on the Scotch Banking bill,

Mr P. STEWART observed that, though this bill was by no means so dangerous as had been originally anticipated, he could not refrain from expressing his regret that Sir R. Peel had attacked an institution which had hitherto been considered as one of the best in Scotland. He had no hope of being able to arrest the progress of the bill, and therefore he trusted that the energies of Scotch members would be directed towards the amendment of its details in committee. He believed that the ultimate aim of Sir R. Peel in bringing it forward was the suppression of all local issue, and the establishment of one national bank of issue in Scotland. All Scotland

deprecates the measure—the universal cry being, in the words of an old poet,

"From Maidenkirke to John o' Groat,
We all prefer the one-pound note."

Sir ROBERT PEEL denied that he had ever expressed an opinion in favour of a single bank of issue: the difficulties of establishing such a bank would now be overwhelming. But he denied the doctrine that solvency or paid-up capital suffice as a foundation for issuing notes without reference to exchanges or convertibility. Six or seven years ago, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce pointed to evils occasioned by an unlimited issue of notes in Scotland; and committees of that House recommended measures to prevent a recurrence of those evils. Moreover, it is but just that Scotland should bear its proportion of the burden of providing gold.

Mr HUME would vote for the bill; but would amend it so as to provide for an expansion of the currency at particular seasons, and for filling up a vacancy, should any in the present number of banks fail.

Mr HAWES argued at some length in favour of restricting neither the number of banks nor the total issues. He would combine the system of deposit with a greater number of banks, only making paper convertible into gold at the will of the holder. Mr CHARLES WOOD combated that doctrine; pointing to the failures of banks in America, to show the futility of mere convertibility as a guarantee of value.

Mr HENRY JAMES BAILLIE deprecated interference; pleading the success of the present system in Scotland, which has passed safely through panic and famine, rebellion and war. The banks of Scotland had never, like the country banks of England, abused their privilege of unlimited issue. This was proved by the returns regarding circulation. For a population of two millions and a half, the circulation in Scotland did not, on an average of a certain period, exceed 3,000,000*l.*; while in England, during the same period, there were not less than 30,000,000*l.* of paper and 30,000,000*l.* of gold in circulation, for a population of sixteen millions of people.

After some further debate, the House went into committee. On the first clause, Mr BANNERMAN moved an amendment, making the four weeks ending on the 7th December, 1844, the basis of the future *maximum* average, instead of the year ending on the 1st May, 1845; for it was contended that the periodical increase at certain seasons was as four to three on the general average, and that it would therefore be inconveniently checked by the *maximum* established in the bill. Sir ROBERT PEEL insisted that it would be no hardship for the banks to keep bullion as a basis for the excess of circulation over the average. The amendment was negatived, by 84 to 59. With some further opposition, clauses down to the 7th were affirmed, and the CHAIRMAN reported progress.

Friday, June 6th.

LUNATICS.

Lord ASHLEY moved for leave to bring in two bills to regulate the treatment and care of lunatics in England and Wales. He explained the nature of these measures. The statutes on the subject are of four classes; relating to licensed private and public asylums, to county asylums, to lunatics under the care of Chancery, and to criminal lunatics. He should deal only with the two former classes, and with those only in England and Wales. He described the miserable condition of lunatics, especially of the poorer classes, under the present mismanagement; the laxity in visitation and in granting certificates of lunacy. He made a great impression by reading an account of the first release of some lunatics in France from harsh restraint, by Pinel, the originator of the wiser and kinder method of keeping the insane. His first bill would establish a permanent commission, to visit all licensed houses; with stringent provisions to insure sufficient food, kind treatment, medical care, admission of friends, release of persons improperly detained, and protection of lunatics' property by a summary and inexpensive process. The other bill would extend and enforce the present law of the second class; obliging all counties and boroughs to have an asylum each, and to increase the present accommodation where it is inadequate; securing the immediate sending of fresh cases to proper custody (an important provision, since the great majority of incurable cases are made so by delay in administering proper medical aid) compelling a classification of curable and incurable patients; and providing for proper supervision, submission of rules to the Secretary of State, the borrowing of money for outlay, &c.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM seconded the motion; promising his cordial support to the two bills, and also a third bill, prepared by the Lord Advocate, and applicable to Scotland. He attached great importance to constant supervision of lunatics, and he thought it would be advisable to have regular circuits, for the purpose of visiting both public and private establishments. Since last year, the result of his inquiries was, that a supervision of private lunatic asylums indispensable. He thought it also advisable that certain establishments should be appointed for the reception of those persons who had been recently affected, and whose recovery might, in ordinary circumstances, be reckoned on. Cure was, of course, the first object; but, in every case, he thought proper provision should be made that those unhappy persons should suffer as little restraint as possible.

Lord CLEMENTS was much gratified at hearing the sentiments expressed by the noble lord and the right hon. baronet, and regretted very much that the provisions of the measure would not be extended to Ireland.

Mr FOX MAULE hoped this new measure might be

extended to Scotland likewise; and, after observations from various members, all laudatory of the bills, leave was given to bring them in.

Monday, June 9th.

BANKING IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

The House was engaged for two hours at the early part of the evening in considering the Banking (Scotland) bill in committee. Mr P. STEWART and others endeavoured, but in vain, to introduce amendments into the bill.

Sir R. PEEL then moved that the House resolve itself into committee on the Banking (Ireland) bill.

Mr ROSS observed, that this bill was far more mischievous than he had originally apprehended. It placed a check upon the amount of circulation necessary to the prosperity and security of Ireland, and that, too, at a time when trade and commerce were making large strides towards improvement in every direction. It abolished fractional notes for such sums as 25s. or 30s., which were found extremely convenient at small markets in Ireland, and thus compelled the Irish bankers to keep a larger quantity of silver in their coffers than hitherto. He objected also that it did not make the notes of the bank of Ireland a legal tender.

Colonel CONOLLY thanked ministers for this bill, but hoped that they would insert in it some provision for the probable increase of circulation, which would be shortly demanded by the expanding energies and increasing prosperity of Ireland.

Sir R. PEEL wished that he could impress on the minds of Irish members, who seemed to believe that capital consisted in an excessive issue of paper, the conviction that no country in the world would derive greater benefit than Ireland from an improved system of banking. No country had suffered so much from a bad system as Ireland had. He knew, from his own experience, that the most heart-rending and wide-spreading distress had arisen in the west and south of Ireland from the simultaneous breaking of the banks in those districts some twenty or thirty years ago. It was, therefore, necessary to found the currency on the certain and immediate convertibility of its paper into gold. Even its joint-stock banks—which were more recent institutions—had not been well conducted. He then proceeded to defend the details of the bill, and to point out the advantages which it would confer upon Ireland by abolishing the exclusive privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and by opening to all the other banks the power of competing within the hitherto restricted limits.

Mr E. B. ROCHE, Mr REDINGTON, Sir R. FERGUSON, Lord CLEMENTS, and Mr WYSE, objected to the measure on various grounds, chiefly, that it would seriously restrict the circulation of Ireland.

Mr S. CRAWFORD believed the ultimate objects of the bill were to assimilate the currency of Ireland to that of England, and to abolish the bank note circulation in both countries. The restriction on a paper circulation in favour of gold was not, in his opinion, a benefit to England, and therefore he was unwilling to assimilate Ireland to England in that respect. Besides, the circumstances of the two countries were different. England was a rich, Ireland was a poor, country; and the immediate effects of this bill would be to check the circulation of Ireland at present, and to stop the credit which had been so judiciously afforded to industry within the last year by the banks of that country.

The House then resolved itself into the proposed committee.

In the committee some discussion took place on the first clause, and an amendment was moved upon it, which the committee negatived upon a division. The other clauses of the bill were then agreed to, and, the House having resumed, the report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Wednesday, forty members not being present the House was counted out.

DON CARLOS.—Sir R. PEEL, on Thursday, in reply to a question from Lord JOHN MANNERS, said that he had received a communication from the French government, to the effect that it had received an official communication of the abdication of Don Carlos, and an application that he might have passports to go to the Pyrenees for the benefit of his health, which application it was prepared to comply with. He had to add that the British government did not intend to interfere to prevent the wishes of France.

SLAVE TRADE TREATY.—On Monday night, Sir ROBERT PEEL laid upon the table a copy of the treaty concluded between France and Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade. In reply to Lord PALMERSTON, Sir ROBERT PEEL stated that he would not consent to the production of the evidence on which the treaty was founded.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reply to Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD, said he would postpone the Parochial Settlement bill to a distant day.

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.—On the same evening, Sir W. GOSSETT, the serjeant-at-arms, appeared at the bar, and acquainted the House that, in the case of "Howard v. Gossett," execution had been levied on Saturday last, the 7th inst. for 436l. 12s., being the amount of damages and costs in the suit. On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, the communication just made by the Serjeant to the House was referred to the select committee on printed papers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, June 4th.

THE MAYNOOTH ENDOWMENT BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Maynooth bill was resumed by Lord CLANCARTY, who strenuously opposed it. No case had been made out

for the bill; and no expediency could justify the violation of the oath their lordships had taken. This measure would not be a boon to Ireland; it was a mere surrender to Rome.

The Duke of CLEVELAND spoke in favour of the bill.

Earl SPENCER followed on the same side. He thought it only fair to her Majesty's government, as well as to those with whom he formerly acted, that every one who had occupied a prominent position in public life should, entertaining the opinions he did, openly avow those opinions, and thus, by sharing, dilute the burst of disapprobation which this measure had called forth against its advocates. He contended that it is the duty of the state to provide religious instruction for the people—wherefore he is a friend to the established church in this country; and seeing how large a portion of the Irish people are Roman Catholics, he could not refuse his assent to the bill:—

Then, my lords, as I have already said, I believe it to be the duty of the state to provide for the religious and moral instruction of its subjects. I perceive that a very large proportion of the subjects of this country are Roman Catholics. I see also, though I differ in many points from the Roman Catholic religion, that that system of faith does impart religious and moral instruction to the people, and therefore I cannot see how it is contrary to any religious feeling, that the state should come forward and render assistance to that faith [hear, hear]. My lords, presbyterian Scotland was in a state of anarchy and confusion. You gave them a form of church government, and prosperity and tranquillity followed. My lords, Catholic Ireland is in the same state of confusion; you must do something at least for the Roman Catholic religion if you want to produce similar results. Taking this measure as a first step in that direction, I shall give it my cordial support.

As to the doctrines of the Roman Catholics, he appealed to the facts for proof that they are all over the world good and faithful subjects; and although it is a dogma of their religion that it is immutable—meaning that it is always under the direct influence of the Holy Spirit—it has been modified by the progress of civilisation and knowledge, which has overcome many of its ancient doctrines. The disaffection of the Irish people, if it exists, is to be attributed not to their religious doctrines, but to the systematic misrule and bad faith of this country. He supported the measure, in the hope that it was not to be an isolated one, but only the commencement of a different course of policy.

The Bishop of NORWICH followed in the same strain, commencing with the following statement:—

Their lordships could be little aware of the obloquy which those, especially of his profession, suffered, who came forward in a spirit of toleration and kindness towards those who differed from them in religious opinion.

He denied that the petitions spoke the general feeling of the country, and, strange to say, as a proof of it, observed, that the Dissenters came forward on the principle of opposing all endowments. He referred to a passage in the address to the Roman Catholic people of Ireland, issued from the Conference at Crosby hall, in which the established Anglican church is spoken of as the most unjustifiable and oppressive grievance. This his lordship appeared to think unwarrantable language; and yet he proceeded to speak of his own church, "the purest in the world," as exhibiting, "within its limits, fearful oscillations, from the confines of Calvinism on the one side, to the very gates of Popery on the other; and the Irish church he admitted to be an utter failure. The church in Ireland," he said, "had more power, had been more protected by the state, and was more wealthy than any other church. He would illustrate its position and power in a manner that would make it intelligible to every one. Before the ecclesiastical commissioners subdivided and diminished the see, there were, with the exception of twelve or thirteen, as many benefices under the superintendence of the Bishop of Norwich, receiving between £4,000 and £5,000 a year, as there were in the whole of Ireland, superintended by eighteen bishops and four archbishops." He alluded to the spectacle which he had seen at Baden, of a church used in the morning for mass, and then appropriated in the afternoon, by order of the Catholic bishop, to the Lutheran service. He wished to see, not exactly such an arrangement, but some of that spirit in this country. In conclusion he said:—

He should vote for the measure, because he considered it one associated with justice, mercy, and charity; it was a Christian measure, because it put in practice that precept of the gospel, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." He supported it, because it was an experiment in the right direction—an experiment in favour of education, which, whenever it was connected with religion, must elicit truth; and, as truth was elicited, he hoped the Catholic laity would at last denounce the thralldom of the priesthood to which they were subjected. He considered the measure one of the most benevolent, one of the most called for, one of the most useful, that had been proposed in the nineteenth century. He most cordially gave his support to the bill, and he sincerely thanked the ministers for it, inasmuch as they were now performing a deed of kindness and mercy.

The Earl of MORNINGTON followed in favour of the bill, and Lord COLCHESTER against it; after which Lord MONTEAGLE stated his reasons at some length for supporting the measure. He took great pains to show that the government supported Popery in New South Wales and other colonies, as well as the clergy of the church of Scotland, the Wesleyans, and Dissenters, "according to the wants of the different religious communities." He contended that it was no valid objection to argue against this practice "that this was the endowment of error, and therefore was to be condemned as unworthy of the supporters of truth." He said, without a hint of disapprobation,

that the East Indian government supported a Mohammedan college at Calcutta, and a Hindoo college at Benares, in both of which the Mohammedan and Hindoo systems of theology were taught. He also pleaded the example of France, where the Protestant clergy are paid by the state, and asked if we should do less for the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland than the French government did for Protestantism, and than our own Indian government did for Hindooism and Mohammedanism. With regard to the petitions against the bill, he said:—

He entirely objected to the petitions on the table of their lordships' House being taken as any test whatsoever of the feelings of this country on the subject. The great bulk of these petitions were from Protestant Dissenters, who objected to the grant on the ground that they were opposed to the endowment of all religions. He rejected these petitions from his consideration altogether, and he also rejected another class of petitions, which originated in the opposition existing in this country to Tractarianism, which was confounded with Romanism [hear].

He looked on the measure as merely a step towards others; but he emphatically declared that, as he valued the peace of the country, he never would rob the Protestant church to endow the Catholic. The measure, if it were carried by a large majority, would tell upon the question of repeal—it would show the people of Ireland that the imperial parliament did consult their interests more truly and effectually than the Irish parliament ever had.

The Bishop of St DAVID'S cordially supported the bill, because it was a conciliatory measure—because it formed part of a large and liberal policy which was absolutely necessary to the tranquillity and safety of this country, and because it was the fulfilment of a great and solemn obligation contracted at the union. He denied that this measure at all involved any sacrifice of principle to expediency. The question was, Would they do no good, unless it were pure good?—would they convey no truth, lest it should be tainted by the slightest admixture of error? It was the dictate of wisdom to do all the good they could, although they might not be able to do all they could wish. He deprecated the use of the epithets "idolrous and superstitious," as applicable to the doctrines and worship of the Roman Catholics; it would be better, even in public official documents, to avoid language which, while it conveyed no very clear, distinct, or intelligible ideas, must always excite angry and unpleasant feelings. He argued that the endowment of a religion by the state implied no approbation whatever of that religion:—

But I would appeal to your lordships—I would appeal to the common sense of any intelligent man—whether it is possible to conceive that, when you take such high ground as this, you are recognising in the slightest degree that to be truth which, on other occasions, you have affirmed to be error? [hear, hear.] Is it possible to draw such an inference from such a fact? Let me illustrate it by one or two familiar instances. We all know that in Ireland it is a very common case for a landowner to grant a piece of land, perhaps even to build a church for his Roman Catholic tenants. We know also that, in the Protestant kingdom of Saxony, the Protestant states of that kingdom, where the Protestant population form so large a majority, granted the sum of twenty thousand dollars to relieve the necessities of the Roman Catholic congregations. Now, is there any man in his senses who could recognise such acts as sanctioning the errors of the Roman Catholic religion [hear, hear]?

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE opposed the bill, and mentioned, as an additional ground of inquiry, that the students at Maynooth had been admitted into the order of Jesuits, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalty of transportation under one of the clauses of the Catholic Relief bill.

Lord STANLEY replied to the various objections that had been urged against the bill. If students at Maynooth had been admitted to the society of the Jesuits they were amenable to the law; and if the noble earl who asserted this was cognisant of the fact, and desirous of proceeding against them, they were open to prosecution for a misdemeanour, and liable to banishment. If he believed this measure likely to injure the Irish Protestant church either in its temporalities or spiritual influence, he would not only have refused his assent to it, but have been the first to denounce and resist it to the uttermost. He did not think it necessary to injure the one in order to advance the other. The permanent endowment of Maynooth would no more lead to the permanent endowment of the Roman Catholic church, than the annual endowment of Maynooth led to the annual endowment of that church. He intimated that he saw no objection to the full endowment of the Roman Catholic church except "the evident and strong objection of the people of England" to the measure.

They should affirm that they would maintain the established church, that they would adhere to, and uphold that church in its rights, its temporalities, its privileges, and in its distribution throughout the length and breadth of the land. But in doing so, they should add that they were ready to take by the hand of kindness the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, and to promote not only the moral and the intellectual instruction of the people, but also the religious instruction and education in the tenets of the Roman Catholic church; that even though that faith differed from their own, still that object was one which the government had at heart, and which the government of this country, Protestant though it was, admitted to be right and just to give the best attention to.

The government wished the measure to be received in Ireland, not as the harbinger of future measures, but as an indication of their determination to treat with kindness, conciliation, and favour the Roman Catholics, as they did all their other fellow-citizens in Ireland. He believed it would be so received; he rejoiced to say it had been so received in that country. It might not produce the gratitude of those fanatical firebrands of the church

whom no justice would conciliate, or of those political agitators who, from mercenary motives, preyed on the distresses of their country, but it would secure the gratitude of those through whom was our nearest road to the hearts and affections of the people. He had too high a sense of the wisdom, justice, and patriotism of their lordships to doubt the issue.

Their lordships then divided—for Lord Roden's amendment for inquiry, contents 59, non-contents 155; majority against the amendment 96. For the second reading, present contents 144, proxies 82—226; non-contents present 55, proxies 14—69; majority for the second reading, 157.

Thursday, June 5th.

Several petitions having been presented against the Maynooth bill, the Marquis of BREADALBANE complained of the statement of Lord Stanley on the previous evening, to the effect that there was in fact a regular manufactory for these petitions; and that they did not express the spontaneous flow of the feelings of the people on the subject of Maynooth, and were therefore not entitled to any value. All he could say in regard to the petitions he had presented—and he had presented no inconsiderable number—was, that the circumstances stated by the noble lord did not apply to them. After some explanation Lord STANLEY said, that in dealing with those petitions, they were bound to consider the soundness of the arguments they adduced, as well as the number of the petitions themselves.

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE.—A lively discussion took place on this subject:—

Lord BROUGHAM took occasion to inquire into the proceedings of the committee appointed to superintend the progress of the new House of Lords. The state of the present building, as regarded ventilation, and, indeed, every other requisite, was quite intolerable. Last night, between 200 and 300 people were crammed into it, and the atmosphere was most injurious [hear].

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE quite agreed with his noble and learned friend upon the absolute necessity of getting into the new house as soon as possible. Had proper attention been paid to the matter, he was inclined to think they might have been there now [hear].

The Marquis of NORMANBY hoped that the committee appointed to look after the construction of the new house would be able to obtain from the architect some assurance that next session they would be able to remove into it.

Lord CAMPBELL said that so much had he and his noble and learned friends suffered from the sittings of the last few days, that this morning they found themselves quite unable to discharge satisfactorily their judicial duties.

Lord BROUGHAM: The noble marquis has talked of an assurance from Mr Barry. I do not regard an assurance from him as of the value of the paper on which it is written. Mr Barry is all but resisting the authority of the House. Mr Barry foolishly—short-sightedly—as he will find to his cost—and most ignorantly fancies that he has high protection out of the house. [With much vehemence] He will find himself mistaken—completely mistaken.

Lord COTTENHAM moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts bill, which the Bishop of Exeter opposed. Ultimately the bill was by general consent referred to a select committee; the Bishop of Exeter believing it a safe means of disposing of the bill for the present session; Lord BROUGHAM thinking the bill would be thus expedited!

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH having moved the adjournment of the House to Monday,

Lord BROUGHAM objected. He objected to their lordships adjourning because the Queen was going to give a ball. If his noble friend (Lord Wharcliffe) wished to dress for the ball, their lordships would be delighted to see him appearing there as Lord Burleigh [laughter], and his noble and learned friend as Lord Hardwicke [laughter].

Lord CAMPBELL observed that in the reign of George II. their lordships appeared there in full dress; why not come down to-morrow in full-bottomed wigs and long silk stockings [laughter]?

It was finally arranged that their lordships should meet for judicial business in the morning, but not in the evening.

Friday, June 6th.

The House sat only for a short time to forward a few bills and receive petitions.

Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition from the Three Denominations of Protestant Dissenters, against the Charitable Trusts bill, on the ground that it constituted an irresponsible tribunal, that would endanger the appropriation of charitable trusts.

Monday, June 9th.

Petitions against the grant to Maynooth college were presented by Lord FARNHAM, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, Lord REDESDALE, the Duke of RUTLAND, Lord BROUGHAM, Earl FITZWILLIAM, the Lord CHANCELLOR, the Earl of BAXTON, the Earl of WARWICK, Lord KENTON, and by the Marquis of BREADALBANE; 50 petitions with 6,233 signatures. The Earl of CLANCARTY gave notice that on going into committee he would move an amendment, "that the bill increasing the grant to Maynooth college be committed that day six months."

Another discussion arose respecting the new houses of parliament, in which Lord WHARCLIFFE defended the course pursued by Mr Barry, whose conduct was again severely commented on by Lord BROUGHAM. The noble lord said:—

Mr Barry had got the name of delay [a laugh]; as Quintillian said of Tully, that he was not only an orator, but the name of eloquence itself—as Lord Coke said of Lyttleton, that his name was not only that of an author and a judge, but of the law itself—so Mr Barry was not only a gothic architect, not only was he a dilatory man, but the very name of delay itself [laughter]. Mr Barry had distinctly stated to them, as one reason of the house not being in the desired state of forwardness, that he wished the whole building to be prepared at once, in order that there might be a great show at the opening.

Then, from a regard to the fine arts, their lordships were to be detained until the new houses could be adorned.

COMPENSATION TO TENANTS IN IRELAND.

Lord STANLEY introduced the government bill founded on the report of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Commission, and the object of which is to secure the occupying tenant in Ireland compensation for any improvements he may have effected. After repudiating compulsory emigration as a remedy for the want of employment in Ireland, and affirming that, in proportion to the extent of waste lands, the country was not over-peopled, the noble lord contrasted the condition of the Irish and the English tenantry, and showed the necessity for some measure which will have the effect of inducing the tenant to expend capital on the improvement of the soil. The bill proposes to afford compensation for three classes of improvement. These are—1. Buildings; 2. Drainage; 3. Fences. But the third item is not for the erection, but the leveling of fences. For the erection of buildings, the tenant is to be secured in a compensation, which is to diminish by one-thirtieth annually, so that, if he remain in occupation for thirty years, he will be considered to have received the full benefit of his outlay. For drainage—which is to be deep, thorough drainage—the tenant will be secured in compensation, diminishing by one-fourteenth annually; so that, at the end of fourteen years of occupation, his claim for compensation will cease. On the third head, that of fences, the noble lord amused the House by describing the broad irregular fences in Ireland, on the top of which a car might be driven, running between small fields in any direction but that of a straight line, and which afforded no security against any Irish animal whatever, be it cow, sheep, pig, or goat. To encourage the tenant to level these fences, and add them to the general surface of the farm he occupies, he is to be allowed compensation for outlay, diminishing by one-twentieth annually, so that if he add ten acres to a farm of fifty, he will be considered in twenty years to have received the full benefit of his expenditure. Hitherto, attempts to enforce regulations between landlord and tenant have proved ineffective from the expensiveness of the process of enforcing them. To obviate this, and to provide an inexpensive method of equitably adjusting claims, an office is to be established in Dublin, with a salaried officer, to be called the commissioner of improvements. This functionary is to have the duty of communicating between landlord and tenant as to the nature and value of intended improvements, and to provide means for valuation, and so forth, as well as the settlement and adjustment of conflicting claims. Going into detail on the subject of the machinery of the bill, the noble lord concluded by moving the first reading of a bill to provide compensation to tenants in Ireland in certain cases.

A conversational debate ensued, shared in by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, who expressed his disapprobation of the details of the bill, as did Lord PORTMAN, while the Earl of DEVON defended them. The other speakers were the Earl of WICKLOW, the Earl of ROSSE, and the Marquis of WESTMEATH, after which the bill was read a first time.

The Earl of RADNOR moved the second reading of the bill to amend the recent enactments relating to bastardy, urging that they had revived many of the evils which existed under the old law. Lord WHARCLIFFE opposed the bill, contending that a sufficient check had been provided against fraudulent fraternisation. The bill was consequently rejected.

Lords Denman, Radnor, Campbell, and Kinnaird, have recorded their protests, after the vote on Friday on the Post Office Amendment bill, on the grounds, that it is doubtful whether there is any law that empowers the opening of letters in the Post office, and because this power is a violation of confidence, and abhorrent to the feelings of the nation.

Sir J. Graham has issued an order that, after persons are sentenced to death, they shall be kept apart from the prisoners, and not visited by any but the prison authorities, the surgeon, the minister of religion, the relations, or persons on business important to the prisoner. The public are excluded from the condemned sermon, and from the interior of the prison at the execution.

DECREASE OF MARRIAGES.—It is a curious fact that the number of marriages in England and Wales has greatly decreased of late years, though the population is annually increasing. Thus, in 1833, there were 120,127 marriages in England and Wales; in 1834, 121,814; in 1835, the number fell more than 2,000, being 119,598; in 1836 they rose again to 120,849; but in the following year decreased more than 8,000, being only 112,727; in 1838 there were 113,123 marriages; in 1839, 116,677; and in 1840, 115,548. The number of burials in 1837 was 326,994; in 1838, 392,650; and in 1840, 304,407. The number of baptisms in the latter year was 364,440, some 5,000 fewer than in 1823.—*Globe*.

SANITARY MOVEMENT.—We perceive, by the *Scotsman*, that Mr James Simpson, of Edinburgh, has finished a tour of six weeks in the north of England, during which he has given a series of gratuitous lectures on the improvement of the working class in each of nine great towns. Last year the philanthropic lecturer visited fifteen great towns for the same purpose. All through, his labours have met with the most encouraging reception from the local authorities, as well as from the working class, several associations being formed, and petitions to parliament adopted, for sanitary improvement. We are glad to learn that a requisition is in course of signature amongst the working classes of the metropolis, praying of Mr Simpson, who is at present in London, to address them also.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

The packet ship *Yorkshire* brings four days' later intelligence than that received by the *Hibernia*.

All apprehension of difficulties with this country had passed away; and, although the rumour that the President contemplated the appointment of Mr Calhoun as special minister to this country, with a view to the adjustment of the Oregon question and the establishment of a commercial treaty on the basis of reciprocity, had since been discountenanced by the *Washington Union*, the official organ, yet the proposition had attracted much attention and favour throughout the country, indicating a desire to close the existing question at issue in the speediest and most amicable manner.

The Baltimore Repeal Association, one of the oldest in the Union, had dissolved itself, in anger at "the brutal tirades of Daniel O'Connell against America and her institutions."

The *Kingston British Whig* of the 13th ult. says—"The dockyard at Kingston is forthwith to be put on full establishment, and an admiralty commissioner will assume the command, under whose superintendence three iron steam frigates, of the largest class, are to be built."

INDIA AND CHINA.

The usual extraordinary express in anticipation of the overland mail reached London on Wednesday morning. The dates of the despatches are, Bombay, May 1; Madras, April 24; Calcutta, April 22; and China, March 6. Perfect tranquillity continues to pervade British India—the rebellion in the Southern Mahratta country and Suwunt Warree has died away—the rebel chiefs have either been captured by government, or are in the hands of the Portuguese authorities at Goa, the latter having guaranteed their safe custody, while the question of their final surrender is settled by the cabinets of Lisbon and London. Scinde continues tranquil, and comparatively healthy. Sir Charles Napier has returned from the excursion against the hill tribes, in which, at the date of the last letters, he was engaged, and has received high encomiums from the Governor-general. All the chiefs, save one, are now under the surveillance of the chief of Khyrpore. The unsettled state of our north-west frontier and the internal dissensions of the Sikhs appear to give uneasiness to the Indian government.

From China we learn that "opium is openly admitted at every port and carried about the streets. In fact, it is legalised to all intents and purposes, but they are ashamed to publish it. The trade of Canton for the past year exceeded all previous experience, notwithstanding the other four ports, and the Emperor gained a revenue of 2,500,000 dollars from that port alone. The impetus given to our cotton manufactures is very great, and the demand yet unsupplied." Mr Davis, governor of Hong Kong, while on a visit to Macao, was set upon by some Chinese with intent to rob him, but fortunately escaped unhurt.

SYRIA.

Letters from Beyrout, of the 17th May, in the French papers, represent the country to be in a state of anarchy. "On the 9th instant, the Druses attacked the village of Abeya. The Maronites being unable to defend it against superior numbers, they surrendered to the Turkish troops, who were acting in concert with the Druses; and, after their being disarmed, about twenty of them were massacred. The Protestant establishment in this village was respected; but the Catholic convent was burnt, and the priests, and a Capuchin named Carlo Romagnola, were massacred, and their bodies thrown into the flames. Blood has been shed in Saïda; but the appearance of some English and French vessels of war, and the severe conduct of the governor, Rachid Pasha, put an end to the effervescence of the Turks against the Christians. Six of the most criminal were arrested. There has been fighting also at Nauplia; in short, the whole of Syria is in a state of war and anarchy. This day even, a Druse has been beheaded for having fired upon a Syrian, whom he suspected of being a Maronite. Yesterday, Col. Rose, the English consul-general, went to the village of Abeya in order to prevent the slaughter of the Maronites; but he arrived too late, and in the evening returned to Beyrout. The French brig stationed here was yesterday sent to Damour, but was not in time to prevent calamity. The Druses had been beaten, and their village of Malahu burnt. Up to the present time, forty villages, most of them belonging to the Druses, have been burnt to the ground."

A Beyrout correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* adds some further particulars, written on the 20th—"Fire and battle continue to reign with destructive violence on all sides around us; and the news we have at this moment is, that the Christians have been obliged to fire on the regular troops; which places us in a very alarming position, as we fear a revolution of the Turks against all the Christians; and we are now all prepared, weapon in hand, to defend our houses and the lives of our families."

TAHITI.

Advices from Tahiti, of the 12th of January, have reached Paris. They announce that Rear-admiral Hamelin had despatched to Queen Pomare a member of his staff to deliver to her a message from the King of the French, with orders to acquit himself of his mission by delivering his letters to her alone. She declined, however, to receive them under such circumstances. Admiral Hamelin having received no answer to a letter he had written to her on the subject, addressed her principal chiefs, warning

them that he intended to hoist again the flag of the protectorate, and inviting them to a fête, in order to receive a message from the King of the French, declaratory of his determination to maintain the protectorate. A meeting took place accordingly, when the governor went through the form of declaring that the protectorate was finally established, and that he accepted Paraita, Pomare's eldest son, as regent. At noon the flag of the protectorate was hoisted, when it received a salute of twenty-one guns from the land batteries and French ships in the roads. The same advice add that there are two English ships of war in the roads, and that they have abstained from saluting the protectorate flag, although it has been acknowledged by their government.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.—The New York Correspondent of the *Times* who signs himself "a Genevese Traveller," writes as follows regarding the stir that the slavery question is causing amongst religious communities in the United States. It will be observed that the writer is a strong supporter of the slavery interest:—

The question of the slave holding and non-slave holding must and will become a dividing line in the American church. In the Methodist, the Baptist, and the Presbyterian Conventions, an investigation of this subject has produced great warmth, and in some cases much asperity. The fanatics of the north are daily denouncing, in a formal manner, their brethren of the south, who maintain the right of slave-holding. In this conflict the unfortunate slave is the principal, if not the only sufferer, as, in the same ratio that the abolitionists annoy and irritate the southern slave-holder, the laws of the state are rendered more stringent, and the slave is deprived of some trifling privilege which he once enjoyed. Both the Methodist and the Baptist churches, by conventions, have substantially resolved on a division of North and South, or slave holders and non slave holders. The effect of such a division cannot be mistaken. It renders the abolitionists perfectly harmless to the South, because they will no longer be tolerated in a southern pulpit if they are permitted to reside within a slave state. Their labours therefore, will be limited to what are termed free states. And even in these states a large majority of the people will be opposed to them.

By the last arrival from America we learn that at a convention of southern Baptists held at Augusta, the southern clergy and people of that denomination seceded from their brethren of the north; and that the Methodists had called a convention at Louisville, Kentucky, with a similar object. The closing business of the Baptist seceders was to take measures for the more efficient religious instruction of the slaves at the south, and the following resolution upon the subject was adopted:—

"Resolved, that the board of domestic missions be instructed to take all prudent measures for the religious instruction of our coloured population."

INCIDENTS OF A VOYAGE TO AMERICA.—The following account of the events which attended the outward voyage of the *Hibernia* are extracted from a letter, addressed by a gentleman who was a passenger on board, to a mercantile house in Manchester:—"Our passage across was replete with events. In the first place, when out five days, and about 300 miles west of Cape Clear, we had a startling announcement of fire on board; which was duly signalled by a general rush from the saloon, at half-past eight p.m.; when all the passengers—some of them in a state of frantic excitement—pestered the captain with an immense number of suggestions as to the best way of putting out the fire, which was discovered to be in the beam running across the vessel, immediately under the galley. I was very much pleased with Captain Ryrie's conduct on this occasion. He stripped off his coat, and, in his shirt sleeves, went into the coal-pit, and assisted the stokers in shovelling away the coals from the part where the fire was; and, after smoking for a couple of hours, it was extinguished. In long 47 we got into the ice, which was heavier and in larger quantities than I ever before saw it. We lay to for two nights, and paddled during the day at half-steam; and, after breaking all our floats, and doing considerable injury to the stem, at last got an opening, when we went at full speed, passing several icebergs of huge dimensions; some of them 200 feet above the level of the water."—*Manchester Guardian*.

MURDER OF AN OFFICER AND EIGHT MEN BY THE CREW OF A SLAVER.—A most distressing circumstance has occurred in the African squadron. The *Wasp*, 18, Commander S. H. Usher, took a prize, which was sent to Sierra Leone to be condemned. On her way this prize fell in with and took another slaver; the lieutenant in command still keeping charge of the first vessel, put a midshipman, named Harmer, with eight men, into the other. The vessels then separated. Unfortunately Mr Harmer allowed a strong party of the slave crew to remain out of irons; and at night they rose and murdered every Englishman on board, and, when daylight broke, exchanged signals with, and fired at, the other prize, and then bore away. In a day or two afterwards she fell in with the *Star*, 6, Commander Dunlop, who took her, and brought the whole of her murderous piratical crew to Ascension. The villains will shortly be sent to England in the *Heroine*, 6, Lieutenant-commander Foote, and the *Rapid*, 10, Commander Earle.—*Standard*.

THE CLERGY OF SPAIN.—The *Madrid Gazette* publishes a law which decrees 159 millions of reals for the support of the clergy during the year 1845.

The French expedition to China has obtained possession of the small island of Basilau in the China seas, the pretext for seizing it being the murder of one of its midshipmen.

SPANISH POLITICS.—Decidedly there is some grand scheme, or *coup*, as the French say, about to be made

in Spain. The Cortes, after having been packed, thinned, bribed, and managed, have been dismissed. As to one thoroughly liberal man, such a personage is not allowed to remain in the country. Still, strange to say, amidst so much tyranny and arbitrary rule, a certain freedom, and even licentiousness, of the press was allowed at Madrid, like pasquinades in Rome, as something of which it appeared dangerous to deprive the public. Now, however, that something of moment is meditated, it is thought advisable to gag the Spanish press; and, accordingly, Narvaez imitates the measures of the French Directory when they *fructidorised* their enemies, and sent the deputies and editors of opposition to Cayenne. Narvaez has packed all the Madrid liberal editors off to Manila. That dictator has evidently been reading the history of Barras in the pages of Thiers, and he is imitating the conduct of that personage in his luxury as in his cruelty—in his avarice as in his political corruption. Barras, too, meditated the bringing about of a restoration; Narvaez meditates the same; and we should not be at all surprised to find the Prince of Asturias, now legitimate pretender to the Crown since the abdication of Don Carlos, make his appearance in Spain, and be announced as the fortunate suitor of Isabella.—*Examiner*.

PROVINCIAL.

A GAME-LAW FACT.—For the last three months, Buckingham Borough gaol has contained one John Grantham, a glove-maker of Gawcott, who has a wife and five children, under game-law proceedings, at the instance of that very "feeling nobleman" Buckingham's Duke. We find that John, not having the fear of Richard's vengeance before his eyes, did, as the latter's gamekeeper averred, snare a hare, in the hamlet of Lenborough. The working man was charged by Buckingham's factotum in game matters with having taken the said hare, whereupon the justices before whom he was charged sentenced him to pay no less a sum than £5 16s., fine and costs, or, in default, to be imprisoned. After a fortnight's imprisonment, the said £5 16s. was raised by Grantham, and he was liberated. This was a disappointment to his prosecutors. Fresh proceedings were determined on. Grantham was surcharged in double duty, for having killed Richard's hare without a certificate. A distress warrant was issued against his effects for £8 1s. 8d., the double duty. This amount his goods and chattels would not realise, and he was in consequence conveyed to the above prison, there to remain during her Majesty's pleasure, or till the amount was paid. In consequence of his having an interest in two mortgaged cottages, which he has offered to any one who will pay the money and release him, the parish refuse to assist the unfortunate family.—*Aylesbury News*.

INCOME TAX SEIZURE.—On Tuesday, May 27th, the collector of taxes, together with an appraiser, entered the shop of Henry Crispe, druggist, Sutton Valence, and took therefrom fifteen japanned tea-cannisters, 14 lbs of coffee, 26 lbs of tea, one pair of counter scales, and three iron weights (amounting, altogether, to between £9 and £10 in value), to satisfy a demand of £3 15s. 10d. (income tax on £130) made upon him, which demand he had refused to comply with. On the charge having been made out against him in the first instance, Henry Crispe appealed against it, on the score of his income, arising from all sources, being under £150, and that, consequently, he was not liable to any such tax. The commissioners of the income tax for the district before whom he made his appeal, at a meeting held by them at the Town hall, Maidstone, refused to decide in favour of the appellant. Upon this, he wrote to the commissioners of income tax, Somerset house, requesting of them the favour of procuring for him another hearing; but to this he received answer, "that they had no power to interfere with the decision of the commissioners of the district." Last of all, he wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting the favour of his interference in so hard a case, but received an answer similar to that received from the commissioners at Somerset house, "that he had no power to interfere with the decision of the commissioners of the district." Henry Crispe, not being able to obtain legal redress from any quarter, was left to the alternative "of paying a demand he was conscious was unjust in his case (well knowing his income was under £150 per annum), or of submitting to a distraint upon his goods." He chose the latter; hence the putting of it into execution, as has been before related. One circumstance connected with the seizure demands particular notice. Both the collector and appraiser, as well as a man assisting them in removing the goods, were completely ashamed of the dirty work in which they were engaged.

THE CROPS.—We hear that, in several parts of Sussex, the farmers have ploughed up their wheat fields, in consequence of the devastations of the wire-worm.—*Brighton Herald*.—We regret to say that we hear from our correspondents in all quarters that the prospects of the wheat crops are most unpromising. In many places in the eastern and midland counties the wire-worm has done immense mischief; and in others, the plant has suffered so much from the long frosts and cold weather, that hundreds of acres are being ploughed up altogether.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

PUBLIC PARKS, MANCHESTER.—The Public Parks Committee have come to the conclusion that it would be proper for them to accept the sum of £3,000, which the right honourable baronet had promised to give out of the amount voted by parliament for such purposes.—*Manchester Times*.

RISKING A LIFE TO SAVE A MINUTE.—On Saturday, a coal-train had passed from the Gateshead station of the Newcastle and Darlington railway,

and had slowly come to a stand on the crossing in Half Moon lane, and temporally blocked up the thoroughfare. An impatient and incautious artisan, thinking it safe and easy to pass between two of the waggons, got upon the train for that purpose, and was making his way across, when the engine was reversed, and began to move backwards. The waggons then bumped against each other, in the manner so familiar now-a-days to every one; and the man was jammed between two of them, for two or three moments; after which he fell across the couplings, stupified. He was lifted out with as little delay as possible, and, quickly recovering consciousness, walked away, apparently not very much worse, but we hope considerably wiser.—*Gateshead Observer*.—Sir James Graham has given orders for the discharge of John Grantham on the 15th inst.

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGES.—A committee of the House of Commons, on Wednesday last, decided in favour of the broad gauge, declaring the preamble of the bill for the "Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, and its branches," was proved; and also that the preamble of the "Oxford and Rugby Railway bill" was proved; and that the preambles of the "Dudley and Worcester," the "Dudley and Sedgley," and the "Birmingham and Gloucester Deviation bills" were not proved.

SEVERAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS happened last week. A cattle-driver was killed at the Middleton station of the Manchester and Leeds railway, by carelessly crossing the line at night. A mail-train knocked him down, and nearly severed his right arm and leg from his body: he died in a few minutes. A labourer employed on the Dover railway was killed near Ashford, an engine cutting his left leg clean off below the knee. Another accident occurred at the Ashford station on the following day; when a man who shifts the points fell in leaping from an engine, which passed over his foot: he is in a very precarious state.—On Monday, an engine became detached from a train on the Brandling Junction railway, near Gateshead; four of the carriages were thrown down an embankment and turned over. Many of the passengers were bruised, and some had bones fractured, but no one was killed.—On Thursday a poor woman, aged 84, was run over by the express train from Bristol to Birmingham, which had obtained the *maximum* speed of about 60 miles per hour. Mr Slaughter (who was driving the engine at the time) saw a woman standing on the bank, as if about to cross the line; he instantly reversed the engine, and let off the steam, and the engine-driver, who was standing near him, blew the alarm whistle, but in an instant the train was upon and over the poor woman. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned, with a deodand of 1s. on the engine.—About half-past two o'clock, on the morning of Saturday last, an alarming collision took place on the North Eastern railway, near the junction at Stratford, Essex. It appears that at that hour the up luggage train from Bishop's Stortford, with two engines attached, had arrived at Lea bridge, about a mile from Stratford, when the leading engine was detached (one engine being then only necessary to carry the train into London), and ran on to the Stratford station, to get into the shed there. The driver of the engine attached to the train was cautioned not to proceed too fast, to give the first engine time to accomplish his purpose. Just as the latter was about to back into the sliding, to get upon the other line of rail, he perceived the train coming up, and, before he could get off the main line, the engine of the train came in collision with the buffer-board. By the concussion both the engines were forced off the rails, one falling to the right and the other to the left. Fortunately none of the carriages were forced off the rails, but the shock occasioned by the collision caused great terror to the passengers. The engines are much damaged. Both the drivers will be immediately discharged.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A man named Baker, of West Ham, in Essex, died on Wednesday in a paroxysm of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a terrier six weeks ago. He was slightly wounded in the forefinger of the right hand; the puncture soon healed up, and the man took no heed of the matter till Sunday last; when he was attacked by the disease.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR LINCOLN.—Everything that has come to light with regard to Mr Hoyle, whose sudden disappearance was noticed in our last, tends to confirm the opinion then expressed. It turns out that latterly he has been obtaining money in a variety of shifty ways, and it is feared that he has victimised several who are ill able to bear the loss. From one quarter we hear that his income amounted to £700 a year; so that, with anything like prudence in expenditure, there would have been no cause for getting over head and ears into debt; but the generality of the public love to give countenance to the sham respectability which makes the public pay for its genteel indulgences and extravagances. The missing incarnation of honesty has, it is reported, been seen in Liverpool; and the general opinion is, that he has gone to join the transatlantic repudiators.—*Stamford Mercury*.

THE LATE DUEL.—The inquest on Mr Seton was held on Wednesday, and, by adjournment, on Thursday. Mr Hollingsworth, the proprietor of the King's rooms, Southsea beach, and Lieutenant Savage, a steward of the *soirée*, gave evidence at great length of what they observed on the night of the *soirée*, when the quarrel occurred; but it threw no light on the matter. To Mr Savage, who abstained from interference, Mr Hawkey said the business could not be arranged there; he had received in the room an injury—not an insult. Mr Seton danced with Mrs Hawkey twice. Mr Jenkins, a surgeon, of Gosport, who attended Mr Seton, described minutely the treatment of the pa-

tient, the nature of the wound, the formation of an aneurismal tumour in the groin, and the operation upon it in order to take up the injured artery. The other medical witnesses were Dr Allen, Dr Mortimer, and Dr Stewart. The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the peritoneum, consequent on the operation; but there is no doubt that the false aneurism would ultimately have killed the patient, had the operation not been performed. Mr Seton made a statement to Dr Stewart relative to the duel; he said, "I am aware of my danger, from your opinion, as well as that of the other medical gentlemen, and were I to die to-morrow, I know not why I was shot; and this he repeated several days after to Mrs Stanmore, Mr Hawkey's landlady, and mentioned circumstances which showed him to have entertained a dislike to Mr Seton. He asked her, one day, should Mr Seton call while he was out, to go into the room, as Mrs Hawkey was afraid of Mr Seton, because he had insulted her. A passenger in the street heard him say to a friend, on the 20th of May, "I will shoot him as I would a partridge." On that day, he bought a pair of pistols at a silversmith's, for which he paid ten guineas; being particular in choosing good ones. With the same pistols, apparently, he practised at a target in a shooting-gallery; and he was observed to mark one of the pistols that shot particularly well, saying it was "a d—good pistol." Pointing to one of the holes he made in the target, he said, "that would have done for the —." On Friday the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday next, to give the police time for further inquiry. The *Globe* mentions as a rumour, that evidence is to be brought forward by Lieutenant Hawkey's friends to prove the provocation to this unfortunate duel, which has produced such lamentable results, and that Lieutenant Hawkey will surrender himself at the termination of the inquiry, to abide the consequences.

IRELAND.

COUNTY OF DOWN ELECTION.—Lord Edwin Hill was elected member for the county of Down, at Downpatrick, on Tuesday, in the room of his brother, the Earl of Hillsborough, now Marquis of Downshire. There was no opposition.

DEPARTURE OF MR O'CONNELL FOR CORK.—Mr O'Connell left town on Friday afternoon for Cork, accompanied by Mr Maurice O'Connell, M.P., Mr Steele, and Captain Broderick. The *Cork Examiner* of Thursday contains the programme of the procession on the entrance of Mr O'Connell on Sunday. The "People's hall" is to be illuminated on Sunday night. Triumphant arches are to be erected in various places along the line. From all appearances, the demonstration in Cork is likely to equal that which took place last week in Dublin.

Mr James Daly, brother of the Bishop of Cashel, has been gazetted as the new Irish peer.

CITY OF DUBLIN REGISTRY.—The repealers are carrying everything before them at the present registry sessions; and, if the Protestants do not shake off speedily the, perhaps pardonable, apathy that seems to have taken fixed root in the party, the almost certain result will be, that, at the next general election, the Irish metropolis will have the high honour of returning as its representatives in the alien parliament, the "uncrowned monarch" of Ireland, and some one of his more confidential and favoured satellites.—*Times*.

REPRESENTATION OF BELFAST.—Mr O'Connell, sen.—the O'Connell—has informed the members of the Repeal Association in Dublin that he will contest Belfast.—*Banner of Ulster*.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—"Young Ireland" continues in the warlike vein, and admonishes the people of Ireland that if they "do not end this agitation with the repeal of the union, they will be cowards, perjurers, and idiots." The *Nation* then ingenuously confesses that—

"To repeal that union the people of Ireland have given years of exertion, and no small funds—have demanded and accepted the aid of distant and believing nations—have given thought, passion, tears, anger, endurance—everything but blood—have suffered their leaders to go to prison—have knit themselves in a confederacy which their arch enemy avows cannot be broken by force, and have, within the last week, sworn by the voices and hands of their chiefs, with every right that can bind the souls of men."

Finding that money, and passions, and "tears"—vide the scene at Conciliation-hall on Monday week—are ineffectual towards carrying repeal, "action" is recommended:—

"The only practical object for our councils henceforth is, by what means we can the most speedily repeal the union. To those not yet of us we have supplied, and shall supply, every pertinent fact, every important argument for repeal; for us, repealers, the time of argument is passed; the pledge of the 30th of May ended our deliberations—it is time to act. What shall that action be? It is for the council of the association to decide, and to enforce their decision. The people are willing; but the people can no more carry out the plans of a confederate council than a legal government without organisation, example, and inspection."

EVICTED TENANTS.—The *Dublin Evening Post* gives an account of numerous evictions in Carlow and Tipperary. On the estates of one nobleman in the latter county, 253 families have been turned out within a few years, and several more are under notice. The *Kilkenny Journal* gives us a list of 255 persons ejected from one property in the county of Carlow, in order that a "Protestant colony" should be established. That journal adds—

"We have further heard that some of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the town of Borris, whose leases have expired, and who have always paid their rents well, are warned off—one in particular, it is said, was told that he should expect no quarter, as his son was seen to wear a repeal button! Here, too, must be established a little Protestant colony. To the credit

of Lord Courtown, who has considerable property in this persecuted district, he and his agent treated all tenants alike who voted at different sides; not the least distinction has been made. Though some who voted for the liberal candidates were heavily in arrear, they received the same indulgence as those who voted at the other side."

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.—The Dublin mail, of Thursday evening, brings intelligence that the eleventh regiment of Hussars had just been sent off to the disturbed districts of Leitrim, where disorder was increasing to an alarming extent. Having failed to tranquillise those districts, Mr Steele, "Head Pacifier," had issued an address violently denouncing the offenders—"You miscreant traitors to Ireland."

THE REPEAL PLEDGE.—Captain Broderick, secretary of the '82 club, and chairman of "the levee" committee, has an advertisement in the Dublin papers, requesting authority to affix signatures to the repeal pledge, agreed to on the 30th ult. in the Rotunda. It is said that the document has already received the signatures of upwards of twenty members of parliament, in addition to those of the municipal authorities who presented addresses.

SCOTLAND.

THE CLEARING SYSTEM IN SCOTLAND.—The *Times* has recently had some forcible articles on the condition of the pauper population of Scotland, showing the inadequateness of the present mode of relief by "voluntary assessment," or collections in the churches and gifts from the heritors; these amount to so trifling a sum that the destitute are permitted, as a makeshift, to become beggars. To back its arguments, the *Times* has sent down a reporter to the North, to inquire on the spot into the working of this poor law, and into certain "clearances" which are taking place in the highlands of Ross-shire. The correspondent sends reports accordingly, emulating those from Wales in style, but not in the novelty of the matter. The clearances, however, are bad enough. For instance, ninety-two people have been sent adrift from Glen Calvie, a very poor district, which has been made into a sheep-walk, in order that Mr Gillanders, the agent for the proprietor, Major Robertson (who is with his regiment in Australia), may squeeze a little more rent out of it. The poor people have paid their rent regularly, and lived honestly, and have offered to pay as much rent as can otherwise be obtained for the land, but in vain. We have the following description of this cruel act:—

"I was told," says the reporter, "it was a most wretched spectacle to see these poor people march out of the glen in a body, with two or three carts filled with children, many of them mere infants; and other carts containing their bedding and other requisites. The whole country side was up on the hills watching them as they silently took possession of their tent." About eighty persons were thus driven out without a house to go to. The writer in the *Times* says—"Behind the church (of Croick), in the churchyard, a long kind of booth was erected, the roof formed of tarpauling stretched over poles, the sides closed in with horse-cloths, rugs, blankets, and plaids. On inquiry, I found that this was the refuge of the Glen Calvie people." "A fire was kindled in the churchyard, round which the poor children clustered. Two cradles, with infants in them, were placed close to the fire, and sheltered round by the dejected-looking mothers. Others busied themselves in dividing the tent into compartments, by means of blankets, for the different families. Contrasted with the gloomy dejection of the grown-up and the aged, was the perhaps not less melancholy picture of the poor children thoughtlessly playing round the fire, pleased with the novelty of all around them. Of the eighty people who passed the night in the churchyard, with most insufficient shelter, twenty-five were children under ten years of age, seven persons were sickly and in bad health, and ten are about sixty years of age; about eight are young married men. There are a few grown-up children, and the rest are persons in middle life, from forty to fifty years of age. They are still remaining there. This cruel and unfeeling act is now completed. When the men had settled with the law agent last night, they sent word to me that they wished to bid me good bye. Great as have been your exertions in the cause of the poor and friendless, and large as are the sums which for years you have expended in advocating their cause, that meeting was more than repayment for all. As representing here your great establishment, the poor people crowded round me, and held out their hard, labour-worn hands, to shake hands with me as their friend who had spoken for them. Their Gaelic I could not understand, but their eyes beamed with gratitude. This unbought, spontaneous, and grateful expression of feeling to you for being their friend, is what their natural protector—their chieftain—never saw, and what his factor need never hope for."

Mr Gillanders also intends "weeding out" sixteen families from Newmore, near Tain; and he has also been noted for the practice on other estates. In Sutherlandshire, the system has been carried to a very great extent.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE POOR.—At a meeting in Edinburgh, on Saturday, Sir James Forrest presiding, an association was formed "for protecting the interests of the poor, and for preventing or lessening, chiefly by moral influence, the ejectionment of numbers of small tenants, especially in the Highlands, and for mitigating the distress consequent on such ejectionments;" to be called "the Scottish Association for the Protection of the Poor." Several cases of grievous, if not fatal, distress were mentioned, arising from ejectionments or inadequate parochial relief; and the "commission" sent down by the *Times*, to inquire into the clearances of Sutherland and Ross, was alluded to, and loudly applauded.

The personal property of the late Miss Linwood, the needle-worker, has been sworn under £10,000. By her will she leaves the picture of "Salvator Mundi" to the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom, as an heirloom.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

The steam ship *Great Britain* is supplied with life-boats, constructed on a new principle, and capable of carrying 400 persons.

The Harlestone association for the protection of property, regularly keeps bloodhounds for the purpose of detecting sheepstealers.

HONEST PRIDE.—When the Earl of Sunderland resigned office in the reign of Queen Anne, the Queen offered him a pension of £3,000 a-year; but the Earl replied that if he could not have the honour to serve his country, he would not incur the infamy of plundering it.

Lord Brougham's bill to amend the law of marriage will extinguish Gretna Green—at least as a refuge for English lovers. It provides that no marriage in Scotland shall be valid unless both the parties were born in Scotland, or reside there, or have lived in Scotland for three weeks preceding the marriage.

Lord Ducie's example farm at Whitefield now produces twenty-three times as much corn as it did under the former management.

A REASON FOR BARKING.—An evidence in a court speaking in a very harsh and loud voice, the lawyer employed on the other side exclaimed, in an angry manner, "Fellow, why dost thou bark so furiously?" "Because," replied the rustic, "I think I see a thief."

Peel has an idea about the currency, and a distinct impression about it; and therefore on that point I would trust him for not yielding to clamour. But about most matters—the church especially, he seems to have no idea; and therefore I would not trust him for not giving it all up to-morrow, if the clamour were loud enough.—*Dr Arnold*, 1836.

The infant son of the Emperor of Brazil, and heir-apparent to the Brazilian throne, was lately publicly baptised with great splendour. He received the following liberal allowance of Christian names:—Alphonso-Pedro-Christino-Leopoldo-Felippe-Eugenio-Miguel-Gabriel-Raphael-Gonzaga.

A HINT TO THE LORDS.—There has been a deal of talk in the House of Commons about some new marine glue, which is so adhesive that when two things have been joined together by it, it is impossible to separate them. If it were made into lip-salve, what a friendly present it would be to Lord Brougham.—*Punch*.

THE TWO MACNABS.—The chief of the Scotch clan, Macnab, has lately emigrated to Canada, with a hundred clansmen. On arriving at Toronto, he called on his newly illustrious namesake, Sir Allan, and left his card, as "The Macnab." Sir Allan returned his visit, leaving his card—"The other Macnab."

M. Jullien is organising a monster concert, on a scale of grandeur approximating to that of the concerts recently given in Paris. It is to come off at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The orchestra will consist of 300 instrumental performers, and a promenade has been opened, capable of allowing 12,000 persons to hear "this gigantic effect."

The late Moses Hadfield, Esq., of the Old Hall, Mottram, having bequeathed a sum of money to the Lancashire Independent College, for the purpose of founding one or more scholarships, the committee of the college have determined to found one scholarship with it, worth £30 a year. The examination of candidates for this scholarship is to take place on the 11th and 12th of September in the present year.

A WORD FOR GOVERNESSES.—Governesses are frequently handsome, they must be clever and accomplished. If I had the choice of a wife, I would marry a governess; but I recommend all bachelors called upon to marry, to look for partners in the ranks of pretty governesses. They will there find beautiful girls, a little chastened by adversity, perhaps, free from all those foolish fantasies which modern mothers and modern fashions so generally instil into the minds of young ladies.—*Fraser*.

THE HOLY ROMISH CHURCH.—A Romish divine of Hildesheim, intending to exalt his own church at the expense of others, exhibited a walnut to his congregation; and taken off the outer coat, "This (said he) is like the Lutheran church, which is bitter, and defiles all who come in contact with it." Arriving at the shell, "This (said he) resembles the Calvinists, who are hard, intractable, and worthless. And now (said he) we come to the kernel, which is an image of the Holy Romish church;" when, upon exhibiting the kernel to the people, it unfortunately proved to be completely rotten.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—MESSAGE SENT IN 1845, AND RECEIVED IN 1844!—Directly after the clock struck 12, on the night of the 31st December last the superintendent of Paddington signaled his brother at Slough, that he wished him a happy new year; an answer was immediately returned, stating that the wish was premature, as the new year had not yet arrived at Slough! Such, indeed, was the fact, for panting time was matched against Professor Wheatstone, and beaten by half a minute.—*Reading Mercury*.—[The distance being 18 miles, the new year arrives at Slough one minute and forty seconds later than at Paddington.]

A MAGNIFICENT COMET has been discovered, nearly due north, in the constellation Auriga, about two degrees eastward or right hand of the bright star Capella, and apparently from five to eight degrees below the horizon. The best time to look for it will be from half-past eleven to half-past twelve. At ten o'clock it is a few degrees west of north, and at midnight is due north, having an altitude of about eight degrees.

We believe it is contemplated to establish a line of steam communication between Liverpool and Brazil. *Liverpool Times*.

Literature.

THE PERIODICALS (JUNE).

"The New Englander" for April sustains the character of that journal for ability. It contains great variety of excellent matter. The first article, on "Congregational Councils and Associations," is well written, although we shall not be expected to express approval of many of its views. "The Roman Catholic Faith" is the title of a careful, candid, and clever essay. A fair and comprehensive view of some "features and fortunes" of Buddhism follows; with an interesting account of a case of "Optical Illusion in Sickness;" "The Homeric Poems;" "Dr Stone's Memoir of Bishop Griswold;" "Bishop Southgate and Episcopal Missions;" "The American Tract Society;" and the "Martyrdom of Bishop Onderdonk."

"The First Quarterly Issue of the Christian World," for March, is part of a "new, comprehensive, Christian enterprise"—aiming at the "advancement of Christianity"—of which the general plan is—1. A Common Christian Press; 2. A Common Christian Chapel; 3. A Common Christian Society. We are not able to give an opinion of the probable destiny of this scheme. It is a dirge of life—of dissatisfaction with present things, at any rate—and, as such, we like it. The "Christian World" contains contributions of different kinds from the pens of some very superior men. Sometimes there is too much finery—more words than thoughts.

"The Eclectic Review" supplies a valuable account of the "Epistle to the Philippians"—a very careful and sagacious discussion of "Christian Union;" in the sentiments of which, we can express a greater degree of acquiescence than in almost anything we have lately seen on that subject; an interesting and comprehensive history of the "Secession Church;" an ample account of the Dissenting Anti-Maynooth Conference; with shorter articles on the "Collegian's Guide," "Society of Friends," "American Indians," "Romantic Adventures of Monsieur Violet;" and a defence of the Eclectic's review of "Scott's Evil Spirits, &c.," which has been assailed in a second edition of that work. Altogether, it is a number of solid and sterling excellence.

The present number of the "Christian Reformer" is a double one. Consisting of comparatively short articles, it is impossible for us to give a full view of its contents. The principal are—"The Straussian Myth;" "Robinsoniana;" "The Life of the Rev. Joseph Blanco White;" a sermon by the Rev. J. J. Taylor, at the "Re-opening of Dean-row Chapel," with a brief "History" of that place; and "Domestic Missions;" together with other papers, poetry, many critical notices, and articles of intelligence. "Maynooth" figures in several places, and the Dissenting "bigotry" and "intolerance," in opposing the grant, meets, of course, with the due condemnation of "liberal" men. Those who do not understand our principles, may be permitted to abuse them.

The magazine of the "United Secession" body is filled entirely, and enlarged for the purpose of being filled, with the proceedings of its "synod." The great subject of debate in them was the differences of opinion respecting the atonement. They will be interesting to many minds. We cannot, of course, notice them. They have solemnly impressed our minds afresh with the inefficacy and worthlessness of dead forms of faith. When will the truth make men free?

"Douglas Jerrold" is, as usual, good. This month poor "St Giles" has become a man, returned from transportation, and we part with him again on the borders of another tremendous scrape. We heartily wish him well through it. "The Morbidity of the Age" has wisdom in it. "The Bishop's Knock" is a droll story; it does not, however, strike us. "The Mummery of Medicine" is a good lift for Mr Muntz's motion. "The Law of the Land" is satisfactorily made out to be "the law for the land." "The Anti-corn-law Bazaar" is a piece of fine writing on that, in some respects, not so fine an affair. "The Lay of the Shuttle" is, like so many things after the manner of the "Song of the Shirt," without the genius of that extraordinary composition. "Man and the Criminal" is a strong plea for a more merciful mode of punishment than has obtained hitherto. "Juniper Hedgehog" is brief, and rather tame this month; which may perhaps be accounted for, in part, by the editor's being out of town. There are some good notices of books—one, a very severe castigation of Lord Brougham.

"Cruikshank's Table Book" does not impress us as equally good with preceding numbers. We suppose it must be our fault; but we cannot see the point of a good deal in it. There is more of the form than the essence of wit—more show than reality. The "Engraving" is a masterly representation of the "Heads of the Table." Nothing can be more true to nature than the manner in which the various countenances are expressed. You might almost fancy that the men were before you, making the short speeches that are put into their mouths. The articles are—one on the sub-

ject of the engraving—"the Melancholy Month of May"—"a Legend of the Rhine"—"a Fabulous Character"—"the Last Year's Balance"—"Afterwards Harlequin"—"Florence Preserved"—and "the Stage Lover."

The "Congregational Magazine" gives us Dr J. P. Smith's paper at the "Dissenting College Conference"—a practical essay on "the Antidote of Trouble"—"Memorable Days, June"—"Lord Bacon's Confession of Faith"—"Irish Regium Donum"—"an Illustration of Dr Strauss's Method of Criticism"—"Stanzas"—"Reviews of various works"—and a Report of the "Annual Meeting of the Congregational Union."

The Influence of the Pious upon the Age in which they live: a Sermon, preached in the Independent Meeting-house, Stepney, October 24th, 1844, on the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary from the Founding the Church in that Place. By the Rev. R. W. HAMILTON, LL.D., D.D. Jackson and Walford. 1845.

DR HAMILTON affords a remarkable instance of the manner in which remarkable powers, long existing without their due appreciation, have suddenly received the respect which they have been always entitled to claim. The sermon before us is a capital specimen of a class not common, in which Protestant dissent is regarded in relation to its past history. The text is Acts xiii. 36. It is regarded as exemplifying—I. The position which the Christian occupies. II. The usefulness which he seeks. III. The rule which he obeys. IV. The rest which he awaits. A review is then taken of different periods of the past, and an attempt is made to group the varieties of religious mind into the Lollard mind, the Puritan mind, and the nonconformist mind, from which Dr Hamilton thinks the modern Independents are little altered. A glance is then given at the history of Stepney meeting-house, venerable for its years and associations; and the whole closed by apposite reflections. Independent dissenters will peruse with interest the queries which, in page 54, touch upon the present state of their churches. On one or two of these we might, did our space allow, adventure an observation. We must, however, conclude by expressing our sense of the great ability displayed by the author, and by recommending the sermon, which we do most honestly, to the attentive perusal of our readers.

Good: a Proposition on the National Debt. By LUKE JAMES HANSARD. February, 1845.

MR HANSARD is evidently a man of great philanthropy, and would rejoice to effect good for his country. His proposition is, if we understand it, that the amount of the national debt shall be paid off by creating a paper currency to its entire amount, which paper money shall be constituted legal tender. In thus giving each creditor a paper representative of his amount, £10 per cent. shall be paid him "on account of the consideration of shifting the use of his capital." We fear that better schemes than these have proved abortive. The fate of the assignats of the French revolution has taught us how such paper money may become depreciated, and what ruin may be its result. The pamphlet is altogether unique, and some of it requires an interpreter.

Missionary Enterprises in many Lands; with a Brief History of Missionary Societies. By JABEZ BURNS, minister of Anon chapel, Marylebone. Aylott and Jones, 8, Paternoster row. 1845. pp. 416.

THE contents of this little volume are thus classified:—Brief History of Missionary Societies—Missions among the American Indians—Christian Missions in the South Sea Islands—Christian Missions in Asia—Christian Missions in Africa—Christian Missions in Europe. The volume is a compilation of the most important facts relative to the missions of the principal Christian bodies. It is an admirable work for the young, and the public speaker will find it extremely convenient as a platform companion.

The Continental Echo and Protestant Witness. Nos 1 and 2, Jan. and Feb., 1845.

WE have lived too long dissociated from our brethren of Europe. We have more sympathy for our antipodes than for our nearest neighbours. We would not cease from the former, but we are glad to be reminded of the vicinity of the latter. We think this periodical well adapted to do good, by drawing the serrated edges of the wounded body of Christ together. Among the interesting papers are—The Jesuits in France (from the *New York Evangelist*)—the Journey from Metz to Trèves (from *L'Esperance*)—an account of the Holy Tunic—the Biography of M. Cellerier of Geneva: these are in No. 1; in No. 2, Catholicism in France—the foreign biography—and in both the miscellaneous intelligence, which is doubtless the most valuable part of the periodical. We shall watch its future progress.

Juvenile Missionary Herald. Published by the Baptist Missionary Society. Nos. 1, 2. Houlston and Stoneman. 1845.

WE have seen no work of the kind for children which has pleased us so much as this. It is in the true juvenile style, which is seldom the case, and goes straight to its aim. We warmly welcome it.

The Edinburgh Tales. Conducted by Mrs JOHNSTONE, author of "Clan-Albyn," &c. Parts 1 and 2. Edinburgh: Tait. London: Chapman and Hall. Jan. and Feb., 1845.

MRS JOHNSTONE is here re-appearing in a character in which she has already been successful. Her tales are no *slipshod*. They have the true sparkle, and are replete with life, freshness, and feeling. In these two parts, the incidents are not melo-dramatic, nor the times remote. The scenery is *home*, and the time *the present*. Such conditions, which are evidently unfavourable if power be wanting, show the talent of the writer or writers to great advantage.

The Edinburgh Tales are introduced, somewhat anomalously, by a London story, embodying "the Experiences of Richard Taylor, Esq." This benevolent gentleman is the narrator of the series which follows. We imagine that all the tales are not by the same hand, and fancy we can trace a different sex in their authorship. However that may be, we entirely agree with our contemporaries in giving great praise to the story entitled, "Young Mrs Roberts's Three Christmas dinners." It is pungent and true, with a very forcible moral,

well brought out. "Mary Anne's Hair," though extremely pretty, is a mere tale. "Governor Fox" is a very clever description of a modern nabob, led through several whimsical, though not very improbable, scenes, drawn with a good deal of life. Though poetical justice is done to "the saints" in the end, we think the tale is rather anti-religious in its tendencies. "Little Fanny Bethel" is extremely graceful, and produces the same pleasant effect as a beam or two of spring sunshine. "Frankland, the barrister," is at present unfinished.

There are some capital "heads" in these numbers—studies of real life well and effectively done. We could heartily wish, however, that our tale-tellers would let the subject of religion alone, either on the one side or the other, as being too true for fiction, and too solemn for jest.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *The Penny Portable Commentary.* Part 5.
2. *The Domestic Bible.* Part 9.
3. *The Apostasy of the Church Established by Law.*
4. *A Warning from the East.* By the Rev. W. S. MACKAY.
5. *The Proposed Increase of the Grant to Maynooth.*
6. *Old England.* Part 18.
7. *Lectures to the Working Classes.* By W. J. FOX. Part 6.
8. *Letter to Sir R. Peel on the Endowment of the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland.* By the KNIGHT OF KERRY.

Religious Intelligence.

BISHOP STORTFORD.—Mr W. A. Hurdall having resigned his pastoral charge at Rameden-street Chapel, Huddersfield, has accepted an unanimous invitation to be the pastor of the Independent church and congregation at Bishop Stortford.

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.—Mr George Smith has resigned his office as one of the secretaries of this institution, in consequence of the pressure of pastoral and other ministerial avocations.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES OF FRANCE.—The week devoted to the annual meetings of the religious societies at Paris, has just closed. It appears that they have had this year an unusual degree of interest from the enlarged field of exertion opening in France, and the spirit of Christian zeal which animated their supporters. The attendance was more numerous than it has been on any former occasion. Many subjects of deep importance to the progress of the gospel, and the present peculiar circumstances of France, were discussed in the numerous private meetings for edification and conference, which naturally arise from this concourse of brethren from different parts. The principal question which occupied the attention of the pastoral conferences which are held during the period of the anniversary meetings, was the important one of the expediency of asking from government the power of convoking the Synods of the Protestant church. The contributions to the principal societies during the past year were nearly as follows:—

Evangelical Society	£5,478
Society for Foreign Missions	3,639
French and Foreign Bible Society	2,377
Society for Primary Instruction	2,204
Tract Society	1,310
Protestant Bible Society	1,214

The Evangelical Society and the Tract Society appear to have been called to particular exertions, the accounts of the former exhibiting a deficit of £400. and those of the latter of £181. But the want most generally dwelt upon, was that of labourers to occupy the widening fields which the movement and inquiry on the subject of Protestantism presents in various parts of France.

KELVEDON.—Mr S. Causby, late of Hallaton, has accepted the invitation of the church and congregation at Kelvedon, Essex, and commenced his labours with pleasing prospects of usefulness.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr W. A. Hurdall, minister of the Independent chapel, Ramsden-street, Huddersfield, having resigned his charge, on account of the situation not suiting his health, has been presented, with a purse of fifty guineas, by his late flock, in testimony of their affectionate regard, and the ladies of the congregation have, from the same feeling, presented Mrs Hurdall with a splendid portrait of her husband, (painted by Mr Tomlinson), in an elegant frame. Mr Hurdall has settled at Bishop Stortford.

RECOGNITIONS.—On the 1st of May, Mr Henry Howard, lately a student at the Theological Institution, Pickering, was ordained to the pastorate of the Independent chapel, assembling in Bethesda chapel, Rillington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.—On Thursday, May 22, Mr William Rose, who for some years has been actively and successfully engaged in preaching the gospel in the vicinity of Spilsby, was ordained over the united churches of Alford and Welton-in-the-Marsh.

THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CONFERENCE has just closed its sittings in Nottingham; Rev. W. Ford, presided; Rev. S. Hulme and Mr J. Bates, of London, secretaries. The religious services connected with the Conference were numerous and attended, and a rich and gracious influence attended the preaching of the word. The meetings for business were characterised by a delightful harmony and unanimity on all important questions. As usual with this religious community, the certificates of the preachers, relating to their personal piety, doctrinal views, ministerial diligence, &c., were examined, and found satisfactory. A number of young ministers who had finished their terms of probation were received into full connexion, and publicly set apart to their important work. The charge was delivered by the Rev. S. Hulme, of Huddersfield. The body is considered as gaining solidity and strength. The book-room establishment is in a flourishing condition, and the profits this year larger than they have been for some time. The funds of the connexion, as

a whole, were in a satisfactory and encouraging state. The missionary establishments in Ireland, Canada, and Australia, are doing well.—*Leeds Mercury*.

MORETON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Mr John Averill, of Winterbourn, Gloucestershire, has accepted a unanimous and very cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Independent church at Moreton in the same county.

GRAVESEND.—On Sabbath, May 18th, religious services were held on the occasion of the formation of a church of Christ to assemble in the new Baptist chapel, in this town. In the morning, Mr E. S. Pryce preached a sermon, introductory to the services of the day, from 1 Corinthians, xii., 27, "Ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular." In the afternoon, Mr Pryce, sen., formerly pastor of the church of Christ, at Coate Oxon, read the scriptures and prayed. Dr Godwin, of Oxford, who, at the request of the members of the church, presided amongst them and conducted their proceedings, explained, in a few words, the nature of a church of Christ. Mr E. Pryce, on behalf of the members of the church, stated their acquaintance with each other, and their desire to unite together as a church of Christ. He read the names of such persons, and the description of the Christian societies to which they formerly belonged, and proposed, as an expression of their agreement in such union, a resolution to be entered into a book which should contain minutes of their future proceedings. Dr Godwin then requested the members to signify their desire to unite as a church of Christ and to adopt and sign the resolution, by holding up their right hand. He then commended the Society to the blessing of God, in solemn and earnest prayer. Mr Pewtress afterwards proposed, and Mr Arnold seconded, the appointment of Mr E. S. Pryce, from amongst the members, to the office of pastor. Mr Pryce, sen., proposed, and Mr G. F. Angas seconded, the appointment of Mr Arnold and Mr Cartwright to the office of deacon. The pastor and deacons signified their willingness to accept their respective offices. In the evening Dr Godwin preached from Philipians i. 27, "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ;" and the church, with many Christian friends from a distance, belonging to various Christian denominations, united in observing the Lord's supper. The members of the church are thirty-five in number. All the proceedings of the day were distinguished by seriousness and perfect harmony. The chapel, which will accommodate five hundred persons, is at present without galleries, and is situated in the midst of a large and rapidly-increasing population, and in a thoroughfare which is crowded with visitors on the Sabbath during the summer months.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of this Society, since its organisation as such, was held on Monday, May 19th, in their Elin chapel, Fetter lane, and was very numerously attended. Mr J. Garner in the chair. The Report read furnished accounts relative to the safe arrival of this Society's missionaries at South Australia, Messrs Long and Wilson; and of Mr R. Ward at New Zealand; which missionaries were sent out, and are sustained, by the efforts of the Sunday scholars and teachers of the Primitive Methodist Connexion. It also stated, that this society has 74 mission stations, 95 missionaries, and 7060 members; increase for the year, of members 511, total 7571. These statistics are, however, exclusive of those published by the Conference, annually, in June. The treasurer reported the income of the last year to have been £2567 0s. 10d., and the expenditure at £1922 6s. 6d. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs Woollacott (Baptist), Holroyd, West, Ride, and Halliday (Primitive Methodists).

BIRTHS.

May 31, at Linton, Cambridgeshire, the wife of Mr JOHN DAVIES, minister, of a son.
June 3, the wife of Mr JOSEPH ANGUS, minister, of 2, Keene's row, Walworth, of a son.
June 3, at the Marquis of Normanby's, in Dover street, the Countess of MUGRAVE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 31, at Guildhall Street chapel, Canterbury, Mr GEORGE WOOD, of Aldermanbury, London, to SARAH DALTON, third daughter of Mr J. BUDDEN, High street, Canterbury.
June 2, at the Mission chapel, Mundesley, by Mr William Brock, Baptist minister, of Norwich, Mr HENRY TUTTLE, of Lowestoft, to MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of Captain F. W. DUCKER, of Mundesley.
June 2, at the Congregational chapel, Rochford, by the pastor, Mr G. F. Bodley, Mr EARLY, tailor, to Mrs CARTER, both of Rochford.
June 3, at the Tabernacle chapel, Milford, Mr JAMES WILLIAMS, late minister of Keyson, now of Albany chapel, Havering, to Miss MUMFORD, of Milford, Pembrokehire.
June 3, at the Independent chapel, Brigg, by Mr Thomas Stratten, of Hull, Mr MORGAN LLOYD, of Node Hill chapel, Newport, Isle of Wight, to ELIZA, third daughter of the late William Ostler NICHOLSON, Esq., of Brigg.
June 3, at Broad Street chapel, Reading, by Mr W. Legg, Mr DAVID WILLIAMS, minister, of Easington, Warwickshire, to Miss MARIA SALTER, youngest daughter of the late Mr J. Salter, Hammersmith.
June 5, at Belgrave chapel, Leeds, SAMUEL HICK, Esq., solicitor, to ESTHER, youngest surviving daughter of the late James CLOUGH, Esq., wool merchant, all of that town.
June 5, at Rehoboth chapel, Morley, J. H. HART, Esq., M.D., of Scarcroft, eldest son of Mr Hugh Hart, Aberdeen, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas DIXON, wool merchant, of Croft house, Morley.
June 6, at Trinity chapel, Sudbury, Mr WILLIAM OAKLEY, cabinet maker and upholsterer, Sepulchre street, Sudbury, to Miss EMMA ALSTON, of the same place.
June 10, by license, at the Independent Meeting house, Castle Heddingham, Essex, by Mr Samuel Steel, HENRY EBERNEZER, eldest son of Mr George LUMNER, of Tackett street, Ipswich, Suffolk, to HANNAH ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr M. STAINER, of Sible Heddingham, and grand-daughter of the late Oliver Gosling, Esq., of Bocking.

DEATHS.

May 6, at Gloucester, SOPHIA, sister of Joseph STURGE, of Edgbaston, near Birmingham. Never, perhaps, were the active and passive virtues of the human character more harmoniously and beautifully blended than in this most excellent woman. To a temper and disposition singularly sweet and engaging, she united a vigorous intellect and an understanding universally well informed. Her Christianity was vital and practical, diffus-

ing its benign and heavenly influence throughout every action of her life—a life that was constantly devoted to the prosecution of some project of active benevolence and usefulness. In reference to the deceased, how truthfully appropriate is the beautiful language of scripture—"She stretched out her hand to the poor, yea, she stretched out her hands to the needy. She opened her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue was the law of kindness. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

May 24, after a long and protracted illness, EVAN KINSKY, the youngest son of Mr DAVID EVANS, Independent minister, Llanddole.

May 26, at her house, Claremont square, Pentonville, Mrs ANN DAY, in her 90th year.

May 26, at Highgate, of apoplexy, THOMAS, eldest son of Mr STURCHERY, of Maldenhead, aged 33 years.

May 30, at Great Horwood, the affectionate and beloved wife of Mr W. SELBIS, minister, after a long and painful illness.

May 30, at Belmont, his seat, near Faversham, Kent, Lieutenant-general LORD HARRIS, after a short illness.

June 5, in Theberton street, Islington, AGNES, third daughter of Mr W. ADAMS, late of Wymondley, Herts.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, June 6.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 85:—

Ebenezer chapel, Buckingham.
Baptist chapel, Whitechurch, Shropshire.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.
MOSSMAN, WILLIAM, 14, Clark's place, Islington, fancy stationer, June 5.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.
COFFEY, MATTHEW, Liverpool, victualer.

BANKRUPTCY.
BURBURY, JOHN, Leek Wootton, Warwickshire, maltster, June 17, July 15; solicitors, Messrs Morris and Wallington, Warwick; Mr Jones, Stareton, near Stoneleigh; and Mr Thomas Wright Nelson, Gresham place, Lombard street, London.

CARSGADEN, WILLIAM RICHARD, Leeds, hosier, June 19, July 10; solicitors, Messrs William and Hill, Gray's-inn, London; and Mr Sykes, Leeds.

CHABE, JOB, Hookmills, Chardstock, Dorsetshire, hemp manufacturer, June 19, July 17; solicitors, Messrs Temple and Son, Bridport; Mr J. H. Ferrell, Exeter; and Messrs Clowes and Co., Temple, London.

DAVIS, JOHN, Bristol, chemist, June 23, July 21; solicitors, Mr William Hudson, 2, Bloomsbury square, London; and Mr John Hopkins, Bristol.

DE WILDE, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, 71, 72, and 73, Wells street, Oxford street, cabinet ironmonger, June 13, July 18; solicitors, Messrs Lawrence and Plews, Bucklersbury.

GENT, CHARLES, and MILLAR, GEORGE, Bread street, City, commission merchants, June 20, July 23; solicitor, Mr Lloyd, Milk street, Cheapside.

JONES, EDWARD THOMAS, and CROSSKILL, HENRY MORRITT, Rochdale, booksellers, June 18, July 14; solicitors, Mr Richard Smith, 67, Chancery lane, London; and Messrs Holgate and Roberts, Rochdale.

NELSON, JAMES MARKS, Liverpool, general broker, June 19, July 17; solicitors, Mr Oliver, Old Jewry, London, and Mr David Evans, Liverpool.

SMITH, JOHN, St Dunstan's hill, City, ship broker, June 14, July 11; solicitors, Messrs Weir and Smith, Coopers' hall Basinghall street.

SMITH, JOHN, Reading, grocer, June 17, July 15; solicitor, Mr Charles Lamb, Queen street chambers, Queen street, Cheapside.

WALTERS, WILLIAM, late of 23, Crawford street, Marylebone, but now of 14, Harcourt street, silk mercer, June 17, July 14; solicitors, Messrs Galsworthy and Co., Cook's court, Lincoln's inn, and Mr W. G. Gray, Bristol.

DIVIDENDS.

H. Newton, Derby, colour manufacturer, first div., on new profits, of 2s. 3d., any Thursday—W. Adamson, Hexham, butcher, sec. and final div. of 2d., any Saturday—Richard Allison, Whitehaven, Cumberland, ironmonger, third div. of 2s., any Saturday.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.
MILLAR, JAMES, Edinburgh, victual dealer, June 10, July 10.

Tuesday, June 10.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7, Wm IV., cap. 85.

The Independent chapel, Huttoft, Lincolnshire.
Highbury Independent chapel, Portsmouth.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.
BENT, HENRY, Briery hill, Staffordshire, chain maker.

STANTON, WILLIAM JAMES BERNARD, Bishopsgate street, City, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTCY.

BYFORD, GEORGE, Liverpool, wholesale grocer, June 23, July 16; solicitors, Messrs Brady and Sons, Staple inn, London, and Mr Carson, Liverpool.

DALTON, CHARLES, Old Kent road, Surrey, stonemason, June 20, July 16; solicitor, Mr Braham, Chancery lane.

ESTALL, GEORGE, Holywell street, Westminster, plasterer, June 17, July 22; solicitor, Mr C. G. C. Oriel, Alfred place, Bedford square.

FISH, ROBERT, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, plumber, June 17, July 25; Mr Thomas Parker, St Paul's churchyard.

FISHER, JAMES, Lynn, Norfolk, spirit merchant, June 17, July 16; solicitors, Messrs G. Holmei and Son, Bridge street, Southwark.

GOODALL, GEORGE, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, licensed victualer, June 21, July 17; solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr Joseph George Snowball, Liverpool.

HICKS, CHARLES THOMAS, 105, Upper Thames street, City, late of the Grove, Great Guildford street, Southwark, drug grinder, June 20, July 15; solicitors, Messrs Lawrence and Plews, Bucklersbury.

JONES, BENJAMIN SAMUEL, Wrockwardine wood, Shropshire, grocer, June 21, July 19; solicitors, Mr George Marcy, Wellington; and Mr Thomas Slaney, Birmingham.

TAYLER, THOMAS, Padsey, Yorkshire, scribbling miller, June 20, July 21; solicitors, Messrs Wiglesworth and Co., Gray's inn; and Messrs Upton and Clapham, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS.

B. Reynolds, Phipps bridge, Mitcham, silk printer, first div. of 2s., June 14, and two following Saturdays—J. Jones, Chester, fellmonger, first div. of 11d., any Wednesday—R. Jones, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, auctioneer, div. of 1s., any Wednesday—J. Metcalf, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 10d., any Tuesday—J. Potter and W. Maude, Manchester, calico printers, third div. of 4d., any Tuesday—J. Ward, Manchester, engineer, first div. of 10s. 6d., any Wednesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The market for the public securities has been steady, with a moderate amount of business doing. Consols have been 99½ for the opening. The foreign investments are dull.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Account	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	99	99	99	99½	99½	99½
New 3½ percent	102	102	102	102½	102½	102½
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	211	211	211	211	210½	210½
India Stock	280	280	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	60pm	60pm	60pm	62pm	62pm	61pm
India Bonds	70pm	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	116	Mexican	38½
Belgian	99	Peruvian	31
Braslian	89½	Portuguese 5 per cent	—
Buenos Ayres	42	Ditto converted	67½
Columbian	15½	Russian	118
Danish	88	Spanish Active	30
Dutch 2½ per cent	63½	Ditto Passive	7½
Ditto 4 per cent	98½	Ditto Deferred	17½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	—	London & Birm. ½ Share	34
Birmingham & Gloucester	136	London and Brighton	69
Blackwall	9½	London & Croydon Trunk	19
Bristol and Exeter	98	London and Greenwich	11
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	94
Eastern Counties	29	Manchester and Leeds	166
Edinburgh and Glasgow	66	Midland Counties	184
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	28
Great North of England	247	Midland and Derby	144
Great Western	207	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	115	South Eastern and Dover	46
Ditto Fifth	45	South Western	82½
London and Birmingham	240	Ditto New	14

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 9.

The supply of English wheat was not large, and the trade opening with firmness a clearance was readily made, particularly of the better sorts, at fully the prices of this day week. There has been also a steady consumptive demand for free foreign, on quite as good terms. Bonded is in rather more request, and in some cases a trifling advance has been established. Barley meets a moderate sale without alteration in value. Beans and peas are each the turn dealer.

There was a fair supply of both Irish and foreign oats last week, but this morning only one or two vessels were fresh up from Ireland. There has been a moderate sale for this article, chiefly to country buyers, at the currency of this day's night.

Wheat, Red	41 to 46	Malt, Ordinary	46 to 50
Fine	46 to 53	Pale	54 to 60
White	42 to 50	Rye	30 to 34
Fine	50 to 56	Peas, Hog	34 to 37
Flour, per sack	32 to 44	Maple	33 to 38
Barley	21 to 26	Boilers	35 to 38
Malt	30 to 34	Beans, Ticks	32 to 38

Beans, Pigeon	35 to 38	DUTY ON FOREIGN OATS.	
Harrow	33 to 37	Wheat	90s. 0d.
Oats, Feed	21 to 24	Barley	8 0
Fine	23 to 25	Oats	6 0
Poland	22 to 24	Rye	10 6
Potato	22 to 24	Beans	6 6
		Peas	6 6

Wheat	46s. 3d.	AGREATH AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Barley	29 5	Wheat	45s. 11d.
Oats	22 5	Barley	30 5
Rye	30 1	Oats	21 8
Beans	37 2	Rye	30 4
Peas	36 7	Beans	38 10
		Peas	36 9

SEEDS.

The transactions in seeds of all kinds were unimportant, and quotations were unaltered.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	52s. to 58s.	English, red	45 to 55
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	60 to 68
Ditto, crushing	40 to 45	Flemish, pale	—
Meit. & Odessa	40 to 44	Ditto, fine	—
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	40 to 48
Large	—	Ditto, fine	48 to 50
Canary, new	47 to 48	Old Hamb., red	—
Extra	51 to 52	Ditto, fine	—
Caraway, old	44 to 46	French, red	—
New	48 to 50	Ditto, white	50 to 68
Ryegrass, English	—	Coriander	12 to 18
Scotch	—	Old	—
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed, 24l. to 26l. per last.	
Brown, new	8 to 13	English, new	23l. to 25l.
White	12 to 14	Linseed cakes	
Trefoil	17 to 21	English	11l. 0s. to 12l.
Old	—	Foreign	7l. 0s. to 8l.
Tares, new	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

PROVISIONS, LONDON, June 9.

The butter market has been in a very depressed state, holders pressing sales, and lower rates taken for all descriptions; Corks nominally 86s. to 88s.; Limericks, 84s.; Waterfords, 84s. to 86s., landed; the best Dutch, 84s. to 86s.

In the bacon market there was a fair extent of business transacted, both on board and landed; and prices advanced about 1s. per cwt. We quote 42s. to 47s. for landed, according to size, cure, &c.

Lard and hams meet a slow sale. Tierce middles in good demand; bale remains without charge.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 9.

The market for hops has been steady. The accounts from the plantations report, as usual, that fly and lice have appeared in parts of Kent, Sussex, and Worcester. An advance in prices has taken place in some of the country markets.

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, June 9.

The supply has been more limited than of late, and trade has been correspondingly brisk, the best samples moving off rapidly.

York Reds	40 to 45	Kent & Essex Whites	40 to 45
Perth do.	30 to 40	Wishbench Kidneys	10 to 50
Early Devons do.	40 to 46	Do. Whites	40 to 45
Cornwall do.	— to —	Guernsey Blues	— to 50
Jersey Blues	— to 50	Prince Regents	60 to 60

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 9.

The arrivals of beasts being very limited, and the attendance of buyers numerous, there was a brisk demand for beef, at advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. There was on offer 49 head of foreign beasts, the whole of which found ready buyers at a considerable improvement in the quotations. At the outports, about 200 beasts and 30 sheep have been imported from Holland. There was an unusually short supply of sheep, being nearly ten thousand head less than at the corresponding market-day in 1844, the mutton trade was, therefore, brisk, at fully last week's currencies. Lambs were in short supply and steady inquiry, at extreme quotations. Calves moved off freely, and late rates were well supported. In pigs, a full average amount of business was again transacted.

Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.	Veal	3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3 8 to 5 0	Pork	3 0 to 4 2
		Lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.	
		HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.	
Beasts	9,740	Sheep	362
Friday	683	Calves	330
Monday	2,304	Pigs	280

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 9.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior Beef 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.		Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do 3 2 to 3 4		Mid. ditto	4 0 to 4 4
Prime large 3 4 to 3 6		Prime ditto	4 6 to 4 10
Prime small 3 8 to 3 10		Veal	3 10 to 4 10
Large Pork 2 10 to 3 6		Small Pork	3 8 to 4 2
		Lamb, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.	

WOOL.

The market for Wool continues firm, but the large colonial imports show that the dealers will have a very ample choice.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are generally satisfactory. The imports last week were very large, amounting to 11,222 bales. Of this quantity, 2,140 bales were from Sydney, 2,956 from Van Diemen's Land, 3,940 from Port Philip, 1,735 from South Australia, 110 from the Cape of Good Hope, and the rest from Belgium, Germany, Italy, &c.

COTTON.

There has been rather a depression in the cotton market since the arrival of the steam ship "Hibernia," from America; prices have, therefore, declined from 0½d. to 0¼d. in American descriptions below fair; the better qualities remain steady at last rates. Brazils have also declined 0½d. per lb. Egyptian is without alteration. Surats are 0½d. lower, but Sea Islands realise extreme prices. 3,000 Surats, 300 Carthage, and 200 Egyptian are announced for sale by auction on Friday next.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, June 7.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Coarse Meadow .. 70s. to 90s. New Clover Hay .. 90s. to 120s.
New ditto 92 .. 103 Old ditto 38 .. 41
Useful Old ditto .. 92 .. 103 Oat Straw 38 .. 41
Fine Upland ditto 104 .. 108 Wheat Straw 41 .. 43

COAL EXCHANGE, June 9.

Stewart's, 19s. 6d.; Hutton's, 19s. 6d.; Braddyl's Huttons, 20s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 66.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

COFFEE.—There were no public sales; by private contract some small parcels of good ordinary Ceylon sold at 47s. 6d. per cwt.

SUGAR.—A public sale of 1,000 hhds Barbadoes went at full rates. Good to fine yellow fetched 53s. 6d. to 56s. Refined goods continue to improve in price. Standard Lump is selling at 72s. to 72s. 6d. Brown Grocery 70s. 6d. to 71s. per cwt. 12,000 bags Mauritius, offered in auction, sold at full rates.

Advertisements.

A YOUNG LADY who has been educated for a GOVERNESS wishes to obtain a situation in a pious family, or school. She is competent to impart instruction in English, French, Music, and Drawing. References kindly allowed to Miss Hart, Braintree; Rev. T. CRAIG, Bocking; Rev. R. FROST, Dunmow; and Rev. A. WELLS, Congregational Library, Blomfield street, London.
Address, post paid, to Mr PORTWAY, Absol park, Felstead, Essex.

PROTESTANT DISSIDENTS' ANTI-MAYNOOTH CONFERENCE.

This day is published, price Sixpence.
FULL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the PROTESTANT DISSIDENTS' ANTI-MAYNOOTH CONFERENCE, held at Crosby hall, London, May 20th and 21st, 1845: with a Corrected List of the Delegates and Ministers. Edited by Mr E. MIALl and Dr T. PRICE.
London: 5, Aldine chambers.

Just published, in royal 18mo, price 3s. 6d.,
VIEWS of the VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE, in Four Series; showing its Nature and Intrinsic Excellence—its Adaptation to Man as an Individual—its Harmony with his Social Nature and Position—and its Accordance with the Genius of Christianity. By EDWARD MIALl.
OPINIONS of the PRESS.

"We are glad to see these excellent papers, on a most important subject, collected in the form of a volume; and we think them well worth the careful perusal both of the friends of the voluntary system, and of its fair and candid opponents, or those who doubt its efficacy. They will find the arguments on the subject set in a clear light, and the author's manner of treating it will scarcely fail to arrest their attention."—*Inquirer*.

The work altogether is a reprint of articles which have appeared in the *Nonconformist* newspaper, conducted with so much fine principle and spirit by the author. To those who know anything of the paper it will be unnecessary to say that the "Views" are expressed in nervous language, and so as to offend none, except, perhaps, those who cannot refute them, and have resolved, apart altogether from their truth or error, to suppress them. Mr Miall is one of the most vigorous writers of the day; it is fortunate that he devotes his great talents to the public service in so disinterested a way as he does."—*Economist*.

"The little volume before us is a book, if not the book, for the Times: it views the subject all round, and penetrates through it; it is marked by earnestness, and a purpose, and should be in the hands of all who would take part in the great and glorious struggle for the True and the Right."—*Oxford Chronicle*.

"This work is destined to take its stand in the ranks of our literature as the most perfect illustration and defence of the voluntary principle extant. No Dissenter in the kingdom should fail to possess himself of this admirable elucidation of the principles of Nonconformity. It deserves a place in every library, not only as a genuine embodiment of the principles of Dissent, but as a work of great literary merit and mental acumen."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"The articles are written with great vigour, and the reasoning, generally speaking, is cogent and conclusive. Some of the pieces are written in a most fascinating style. . . . The author has secured for himself a first place among the standard writers of the day; and the volume before us will perpetuate his fame as long as aught remains in man of a lofty independence and a love of the just and the true."—*Glasgow Examiner*.

"These *Views* throw more true light on the nature, the character, and the influence of the voluntary principle, than all that has been written or taught on the subject since the days of the apostles."—*Birmingham Pilot*.

"A re-publication of four series of admirable articles, which have recently appeared in the *Nonconformist*, snatched from an ephemeral state of existence to one that will last as long as literature itself exists. In conjunction with the *Nonconformist's Sketch Book*, it ought to be one of the household gods of every enlightened worshiper of the voluntary principle."—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

"We recommend the work to the notice of our Nonconformist brethren."—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

"Written in a vigorous style; every line breathes firmness of purpose and honesty of intention; and the efficacy of the voluntary principle in religion is ably depicted. It will be read with profit and advantage."—*Derby Reporter*.

Also, by the same Author, demy 12mo, bound in cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE NONCONFORMIST'S SKETCH-BOOK; a Series of Views of a State-church and its attendant Evils. London: AYLOTT and JONES, Paternoster row. Orders received by all Booksellers.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.,

OUR ERA: a Soliloquy—Social, Political, Religious. With Miscellaneous Pieces. By W. LEASK. "It contains sentiments that mark him as the philanthropist, the patriot, and the Christian."—*Dorset Chronicle*. "Incomparably the best of his poetic compositions. The sentiments are sound and salutary; the illustrations are felicitous, and the language is chaste, elegant, and flowing. May it command a speedy and extensive sale."—*Christian Examiner*.

JACKSON and WOLFORD, St Paul's Churchyard.

Price One Penny; stamped, Twopence.
THE CITIZEN, for JUNE, contains:—The Next Election—Try back! Emigration. Old Ben Barnes the Pauper (continued). Sir Robert and our Convention. The Town, Town-council, and the Mayor's Salary. A Village Tale. Clerical Despotism, &c. Northampton and Peterborough Railway. Correspondence:—Dr Lees on Teetotalism—Liebig's Theory—Mr Courtney and "A."—Corporation Jobbing. To our Readers. Answers to Correspondents. Advertisements. "The ablest number of the *Citizen* yet published."—*Birmingham Pilot*.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster row; WESTBROOK and ISAAC, Northampton.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.—GIRLS.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the GIRLS' CENTRAL SCHOOL, will take place in the School room, Borough road, on TUESDAY, JUNE 17th, at Eleven o'clock. The Hon. W. F. COWPER, M.P., in the Chair. Admission by Tickets only, which may be obtained on application at the Society's house, Borough road.

HENRY DUNN, Secretary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.—BOYS.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the BOYS' CENTRAL SCHOOL, will take place in the School room, Borough road, on THURSDAY, JUNE 19th, at Eleven o'clock. The Right Hon. the Earl of CLARENDON in the Chair.

Admission by Tickets only, which may be obtained on application at the Society's house, Borough road.

HENRY DUNN, Secretary.

THE NEW ASYLUM for INFANT ORPHANS, Stamford hill.—The GENERAL MEETING and THIRD ELECTION of this charity will be held on Monday, the 16th of June, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle street, Bank, when a Report will be presented of the Domestic and Financial state of the Charity, and the several Officers chosen for the ensuing year, after which the Poll will be open for the purpose of electing Ten children.

The Right Hon. Lord DUDLEY COUITS STUART will take the Chair at Eleven o'clock, when the General Business will commence, and the Poll will finally close at Three o'clock precisely.

Suitable accommodation will be provided for Ladies. Attendance daily at the office, 32, Poultry, from Ten till Four. Subscriptions thankfully received.

JOSEPH TRITTON, Treasurer.

ANDREW REED, D.D., Sub-Treasurer.

JAMES SHERMAN, Hon. Sec.

32, Poultry, June 10th, 1845.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The

attention of the friends of Christian missions is respectfully called to the subjoined statement:—

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, held at the Mission House, Moorgate street, on Tuesday the 29th April, 1845, J. L. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair, the Rev. William Knibb having given a detailed statement of the condition of the Baptist churches in Jamaica, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted unanimously, on the motion of Dr Hoby, seconded by Henry Kelsall, Esq.

Resolved—That this meeting has heard, with much regret, of the difficulties under which the Baptist churches in Jamaica are now suffering, in consequence of the heavy debts upon their chapels and other mission premises;—debts which unforeseen circumstances, tending to depress the people and to impair their resources, have prevented them from discharging.

That these debts, amounting to about £18,000 (exclusive of the debts on school houses, which amount to £2,500 more), were all incurred in the erection of chapels and mission premises, now in trust for the Baptist denomination, and nearly all previous to the declaration of the pecuniary independence of the churches; it is desirable that a grant of £6000 should be made to the brethren in Jamaica; with the earnest recommendation of this meeting, that the churches themselves should make an extra effort to pay off a further part of these debts, and with the expectation that, thus aided, they will be able to provide for the support of the Institution at Calabar, and for the extension of the gospel in destitute parts of the island.

That the Committee be authorised to make such grant on the following conditions:—

- (1) That it be appropriated to the payment of such debts only as have been incurred for the erection of chapels, and other mission premises, now in trust, or about to be placed in trust.
- (2) That the acceptance of this grant be regarded as a full and final discharge of all claims whatever, on the part of the brethren in Jamaica, on the Baptist Missionary Society.

That, in order to obtain donations towards the amount required, and towards the general funds of the Society, Mr Knibb be requested, to spend a little time in England, and to visit different parts of the country, to lay the state of the churches in Jamaica before the friends of the Society.

That as the necessities of the brethren are urgent, the Committee be empowered to obtain a sum not exceeding £6000, and to advance the same as provided in the foregoing resolutions, and after repaying so much of it as may be collected for this special object, to charge the balance as a debt due by the Society.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following Donations.

	£	s.		£	s.
W. B. Gurney, Esq. . .	250	0	A Friend	250	0
H. Kelsall, Esq. . . .	250	0	Mrs Gouldsmith . . .	50	0
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June 6, 1845.

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Equal in Candles to 7 9 12 15 18 22 28 32
Burns Gas per hour 3ft. 5ft. 5½ft. 6ft. 7ft. 8ft. 11ft. 12ft.
The cost of Gas, at London price, 7s. per 1,000, is 1d. per doz. n feet.

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For reviving the faded appearance of old Carvings and Furniture, and also for Staining and Colouring Soft Woods, Composition, Paper, Leather, &c., so as to imitate the colours and appearance of Oak, Mahogany, &c., &c.

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